

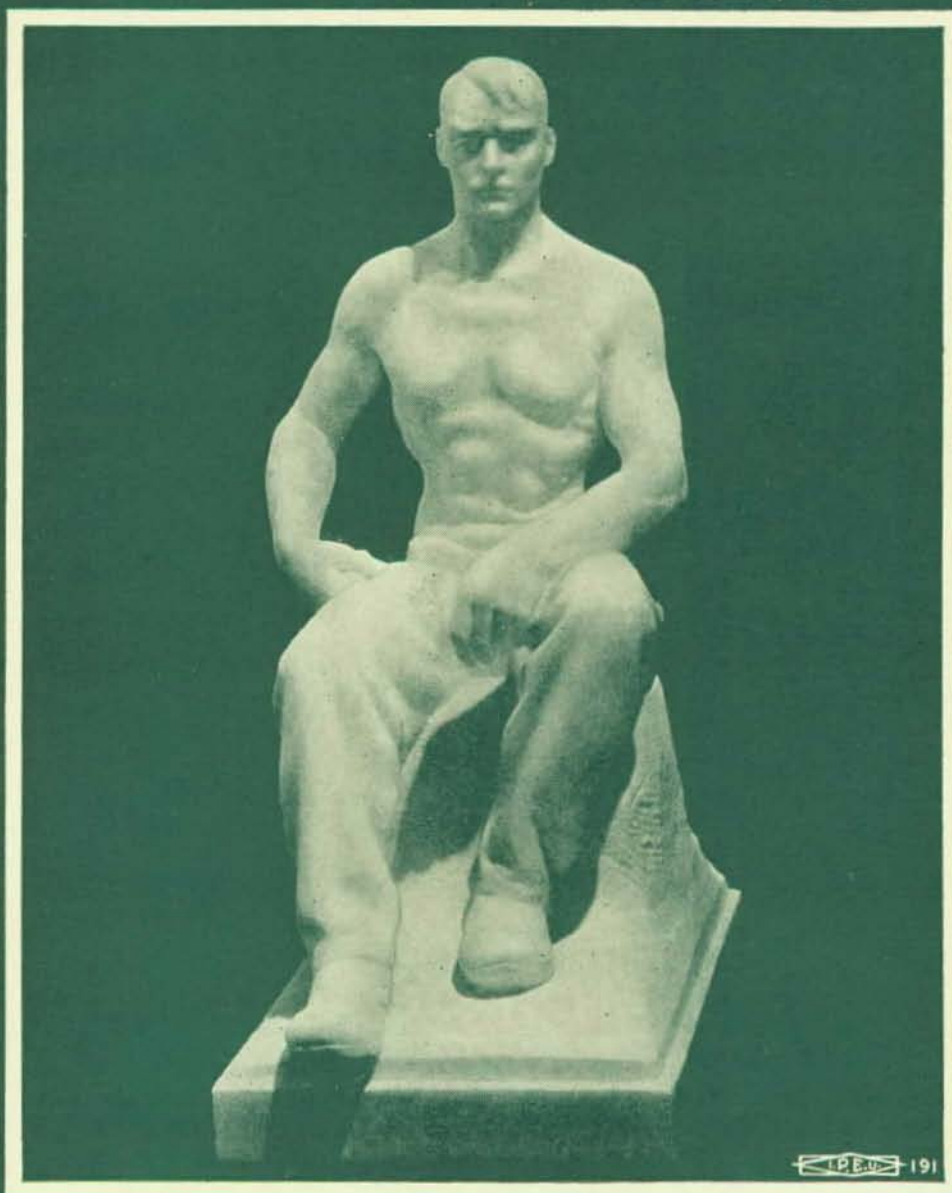
# The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1929

NO. 9



191

## CRAFT CONVENTION - 1929



# Footprints on the Trail of Achievement

September, 1923

**MONTREAL CONVENTION**  
authorized formation of a life  
insurance company

November 10, 1924

Insurance in force  
Cash on hand, \$200,276.22  
Union Cooperative incorporated under  
laws enacted by Congress for District  
of Columbia

January 1, 1925

Began to write life insurance

December 1, 1925

Issued first group policy to labor organ-  
ization (Fire Fighters)

February, 1926

Paid first death claim, \$1,000.00

1926-1929

Licensed to do business in Illinois, Mis-  
souri, Ohio, Minnesota, Alabama

July 1, 1929 (Semi-annual statement)

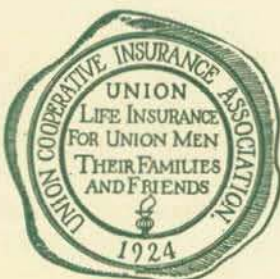
Insurance in force, \$57,400,943  
Total Admitted Assets,  
\$487,475.49  
Capital and surplus, \$308,631.08  
Death Claims Paid (Total),  
\$749,963.00

July 15, 1929

Issued first group annuity policy (St.  
Louis)

August 1, 1929

Insurance in force (group and in-  
dividual), \$59,989,708



## UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Home Office—1200 15th Street N. W. Washington, D. C.



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**INTERNATIONAL  
ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**  
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**Magazine Chat**

This number of the Journal is virtually a "family" edition. The intimate affairs of the union, the genealogy of the family, are here again outlined and traced. But the life of the union is such that what the union is, and does, has public significance.

The powerful, beautiful figure on the cover of this number is entitled "American Labor." It is sculptured by Max Kalish, of Cleveland. From time to time, we have referred to the work of Kalish in these columns. Early he set out to carve American working-class types. He is rapidly growing in prominence.

Lewis Hine, industrial photographer, supplied the three photographs of the trade appearing in color in this issue. The camera, when directed by a skilled hand, often catches the spirit more accurately than the pen, as these studies of Hine indicate.

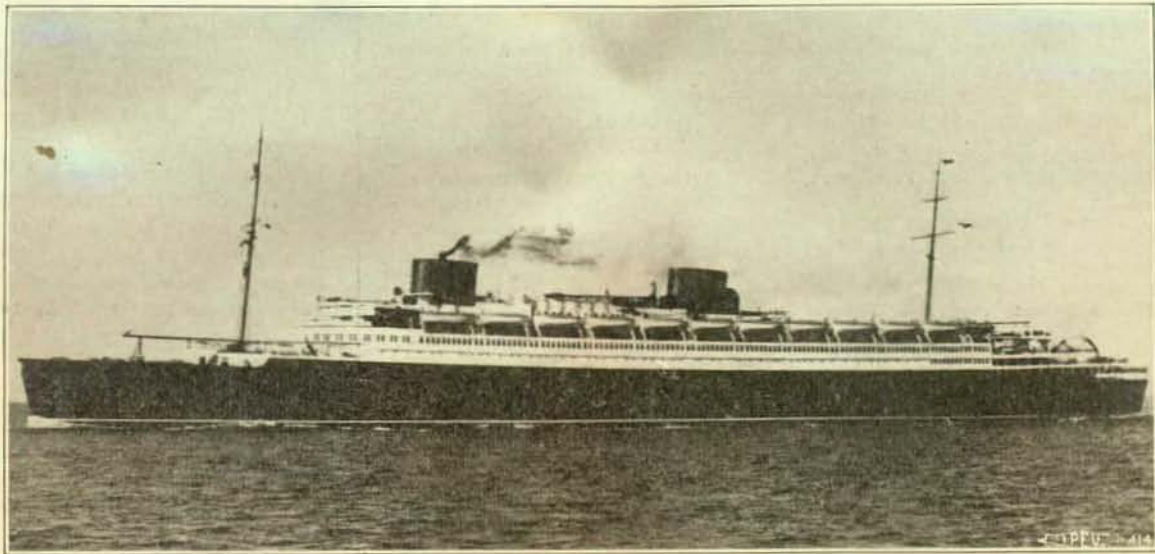
The search for photographic copy for this issue was somewhat arduous. Industrial photographs, featuring workers, are rare. The flare of machinery is today more often caught by the camera's lens than the faces of men who guide the industries. It was months ago, therefore, that we began looking for "copy" and we were lucky in getting just the right subjects.

The local writers have arisen manfully to the occasion, and supplied us with much readable, entertaining copy, all appropriate for a family edition.

It is apparent that our organization is more competent, more diverse, more powerful, and more vital than any of us at first thought.

The use of color and line in a journal portray more than words the subtle aspects of things. Labor has much to offer artist and photographer. Industry is as "rich" in its subjects as war, pleasure, or play. We shall see more and more art with labor as the theme.





*Southward past the Cornish cliffs, cleft red against the clouds  
They snort and stagger onward with sailors in their shrouds  
To the spell of rolling seas and the blue of a windy sky  
While the smoke lies brown to leeward as the liners scurry by.*

*Thrashing through a tearing gale with dark green sea ahead  
While the funnel clews sing madly against a sky of red,  
Foam choked and wave choked, scarred by battered gear  
The long brown decks are whirling seas where silver combers rear.*

—HILLMAN.

### BREMEN, FASTEST LINER AFLOAT

Another landmark on the voyage toward an Electrified World. Engined to the greatest economy, yet burning \$6,000 worth of fuel oil a day in her Diesels, this electrified liner opens a new era in sea transportation.





# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

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Vol. XXVIII

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1929

No. 9

## Parable of the Enduring House

By JOHN GRAY MULLEN

*(Written Especially for the Electrical Workers Journal)*

¶ This is the parable of the Enduring House.

\* \* \*

¶ Once upon a time there was a Father and Seven Sons. And they went into the Wilderness, and hewed timber and quarried stone, and built themselves an enduring house. For many years they labored without quarrel or trouble and the House stood four square to wind and weather.

Then the father died.

\* \* \*

¶ "Ah" said the Sons "his work is finished. The House is his monument and ours."

\* \* \*

¶ The Sons married. Grandchildren came. Times changed. The city, once remote, grew and engulfed the Enduring House. Traffic poured past its seven doors; the sons and the sons sons forgot.

¶ "Yes!" they said, "father was old-fashioned. The House is too big. The walls are too thick. It lacks style."

\* \* \*

¶ Young Men in a Hurry, Young Women in Search of a Thrill, Smart

Middle-aged Men, the Weak and the Discouraged left the Enduring House, passed into the world, were beaten by adverse winds and storms, and disappeared.

\* \* \*

¶ Others stayed behind. These strengthened the walls of the Enduring House. These built new rooms, and new gardens.

\* \* \*

¶ Once in a dream the Father of the Enduring House returned, and said, "My children, the House is not Enduring. It is the Spirit behind the House. The Spirit of Co-operation. Of Fraternity. Of Organization. This is the Enduring Thing.

¶ "Days may come and go. Years may lengthen into centuries. Cities may wax and wane. Traffic may pour past your doors. Machines may flood the world with goods, and men may be startled by new and tortuous problems. But, my children, the Spirit of Co-operation is enduring. Neither wind nor rain, nor the stupidity and cruelty of man can prevail against this. This builds the Enduring House, and all things else enduring."



# Biennial Gauges Shuttling Economic Changes

TO a child six years old, a week is a long time. To a man, who lives perhaps seventy years, upon this solid ball of mud, ten years is likely to seem quite an interval. To a proud nation like Rome, a century once came to stand as a solid durable piece of its history. Cycles of life, however, in the history of the human race stretch out longer—so that a century becomes but a breath in the great cosmic existence. Einstein's theory is right, everything is relative. What is long, or short, depends upon (1) who experiences it; (2) on with what it is compared; (3) on intensity of experience; (4) etc., etc.

Two years ago the Detroit Convention. The distinguishing feature of this brief interval in the economic life of the union, and of the nation, is its force for clarification. Nothing new in the economic set-up may have shown itself in the period from 1927 to 1929, but the outlines of the economic and industrial landscape are exposed sharply, vividly. Once indistinct, they now stand out starkly clear.

When electrical workers sat in the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, in convention in 1927, they were but a few miles from the very capital and metropolis of machine production in America. Still they were not aware that Henry Ford's mechanical process was an index to the whole industrial order. They were not aware to what extent the process of corporate amalgamation had progressed, nor to what extent science and its methods were being appropriated by corporation to guide their practices. They were not aware of just how far the new technology was affecting their own lives, the lives of their families and the existence of the union.

It may be said that during the last two years all of these major questions have become clear, and that in a way, the union movement has begun to meet them intelligently and consciously.

1. Inevitable trend toward introduction of automatic machinery into all industries. Quantity production becomes a standard and an objective, even in the building industry. Hand skill tends to be replaced by industrial technique, and blind labor.

2. The machine process rests upon Science and the methods of Science. Scientific management tends to overflow into relationships with workers.

3. The drive for quantity production depends upon quantity consumption.

**America, the prolific, the restless, the undaunted, brings forth a new industrial civilization, and challenges the world. Labor, at first unaware of the revolution in technique, begins readjustments. Unemployment follows in the wake of machines.**

4. High purchasing power becomes essential to mass consumption.

5. Waste must be eliminated if competing colossal basic industries tend to exist upon the same rapidly shrinking planet.

6. For the same reason, and in order that the battle for the consumer's dollar might come to successful issue in world markets, mergers of banking capital and industrial capital are the order of the day.

## Awareness Necessary

While no deep working philosophy can be built round machine production, it is apparent that labor had to understand fully the new industrial set-up before it could act intelligently. Questions of wages, conditions, company unionism, the depreciation of craft skill, labor strategy, all depend upon the change in production. It is important, therefore, that within the two years since the last convention, labor has come to see the character of the new industrial order to which it must become inured.

Changes arrive swiftly. In March, this year, the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL published a list of 63 automatic machine types, which have been introduced into industry, and are inevitably eliminating men. Since that date, in six months, the research department has recorded new developments. Some significant developments are:

A large building has been erected in Nebraska, which does not utilize plaster or plaster board, the walls and ceiling being of concrete.

Notice is given, in the report of the President's Committee on Recent Economic Changes, of the growth of mill-work in the building field. Doors and window frames are turned out by machines with lightning-like swiftness.

Tubular steel scaffolding appears.

Arrival of the "business brain," which does the work of nine-tenths of the usual office force, a combination of cash register and book-keeping and adding machines.

Trend toward mass production of standardized houses.

Use of a robot to light air ports when approaching pilots sound whistle.

Invention of machine to fabricate coal briquettes.

Coming of mechanical charging and machine casting devices in the blast furnace field.

The printer machine eliminates Morse Code operators in the commercial telegraphy field.

Appearance of complicated railroad-bed builder which scoops up stones, shakes and sifts them clean of dirt, and relays them to a proper level, all in one operation.

These changes, though not significant severally in themselves, when taken together, and when added to the previous list, can but depict, to the thoughtful mind, the swiftly changing world.

Machine production, of course, means utilization of science and scientific methods. It means more. It means the mechanization of auxiliary productive processes, relation with employees, and standardization of conditions.

The serious fact for workers—especially union workers—in the mechanization of industry is not only the disappearance of craft skill,\* but the transfer of ownership of skill from the worker to the boss. In the handicraft days, the worker "owned" the skill. In the machine age, the employer "owns" the skill in the form of industrial technique, product of engineers and research men, recorded in blue prints.

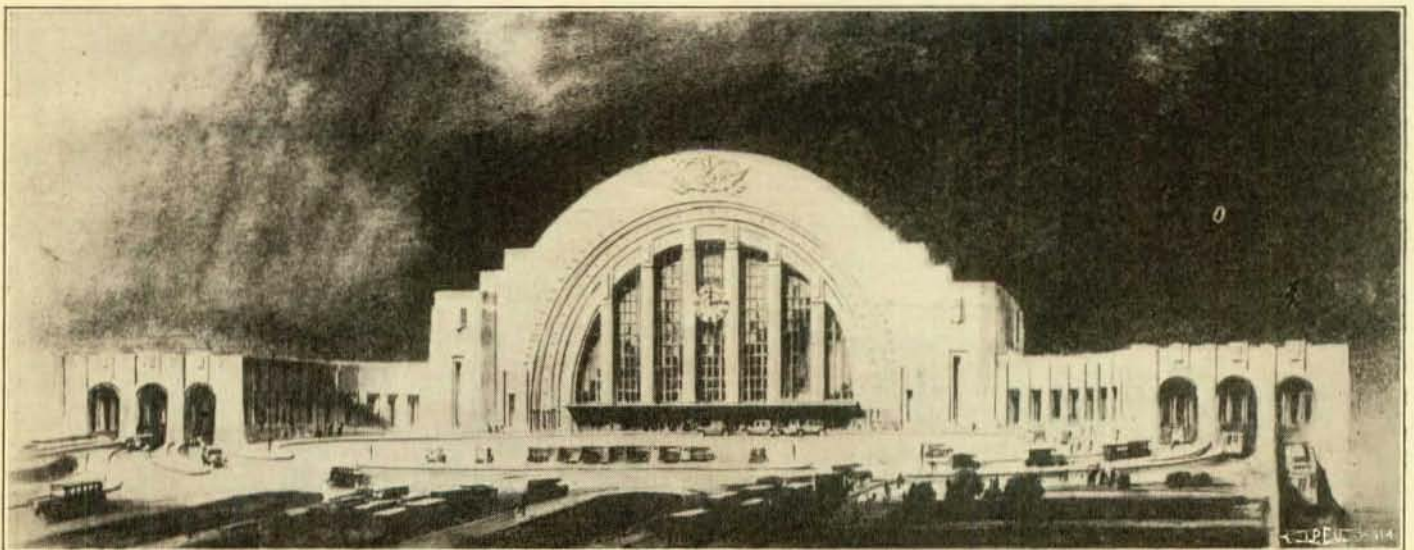
The struggle of labor in the new order is for the re-possession of skill, in its new form. And in reality this is the struggle of the community also.

## Not All Bad

Mechanization, has of course, had its helpful effects. It has created wealth in goods, and being predicated upon mass consumption, it has led along naturally toward an accept-

\*Of course, craft skill has not disappeared in many trades, including our own. Building trades workers, though touched by the new technique, are in a strategic position.

(Continued on page 504)



UNION PASSENGER TERMINAL, CINCINNATI, A \$45,000,000 CONSTRUCTION JOB TO BE STARTED IMMEDIATELY.

Courtesy Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce



# Union Wins Spurs in New Industrial Set-Up

THERE are several customary ways by which to measure progress of a labor organization. By financial solvency, growing membership and by morale, and no union may be said to be prospering which is not solvent, which is not maintaining its membership, and which is not reasonably free from internal dissensions.

There are, however, other standards, which we believe are just as important to the measurement of well-being.

Does the union manifest the power to adapt itself to a changing industrial order?

Does the union have the gift of forward planning, of taking care of future contingencies?

By these last two standards, as well as by the first three, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers may be said to have closed a successful two years of its life, and to have reached a position for rapid forward progress.

The dramatic question before every labor union is, Can we adapt our organization to this machine, and retain continued service to our members, and to the community?

The trade union was founded upon skill. It was predicated upon the idea that the workers involved, owned individually and collectively, a certain technique, which the community needed, and the employer must have. Now the arrival of machines, the rapid and complete mechanization of industry, has tended not so much to destroy skill as to transfer skill from the workers to management. Unless labor can recover its lost possession, it will be left in a less desirable position. Recovery appears to be a matter of collective action.

Labor can employ engineers, research staffs, specialized workers and technicians to consolidate its position, and make possible its full contribution to the community.

## New York Enforces Code

This has been done in the transportation field, where the union co-operative management system is in effect. Happily we have a brilliant example of this sort of thing in our own union. Local Union No. 3, New York City, has increased its membership 50 per cent and doubled its work in two years' time. This has been done in part by assisting the city of New York, and all reliable employers to observe the electrical building code. Until the local union employed its own engineering and research men, conditions were deplorable. In some boroughs of the city, incompetent workmen were doing the wiring. Conditions like this prevailed:

Running lamp cord, bell and telephone wire around baseboards, under floors, in partitions, under bathtubs, etc., to feed stand lamps, fans, irons, small motors, washing machines, and what not.

Installing long runs of No. 6 feeders and risers—No. 6 being used only at each of the conduits—No. 12 being spliced in between. Splicing various other sizes of feeders and risers in conduits.

Reducing the sizes of feeders and risers and circuit wires, contrary to plans and specifications—and overloading to a very dangerous degree.

Cramming wires into conduits not large enough to hold them.

Making long runs with numerous bends without any pull boxes—and using turpentine, oil and grease.

Installing armored cable without any fittings or connectors at boxes.

Installing armored cable in con-

**The dramatic question before every labor union is, Can we adapt our organization to the machine, and return continued service to ourselves, and to the community? The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has gone a long way toward answering this question in the affirmative.**

crete. Installing armored cable before roof was on the building, allowing the cable to become water-soaked when it rained.

Installing cable in such a manner as to allow it to be flattened, also penetrated by nails, causing breaks and grounds, and later causing flooring and walls to have to be torn up and apart.

Making long runs in cable with little or no strapping or supports.

Using nails, bent over cable, instead of approved straps.

Bending and nailing down cable so tightly as to break armor and penetrate insulation.

Installing annunciator, bell and buzzer and intercommunicating systems in plaster, also driven down by nails and put in places where breaks and grounds and penetrations were caused by these things and by mice and rats.

Throwing low tension and other cables into dumbwaiters with long drop, with only a nail for support at each end.

Hanging fixtures with wood screws to lathe, not grounding same.

Hanging fixtures insecurely, making poor connections with no soldering or rubber taping.

Nailing receptacle covers to baseboard with no grounds and the covers at least two and one-half to three inches from the boxes.

Putting the receptacle covers in place by use of plaster of Paris with no grounding, using various fittings and materials not approved by the Board of Fire Underwriters, by the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, and in various other ways violating the law, robbing the builder or owner, cheating men out of work, and raising trouble all around.

After Local Union No. 3 began its campaign for improved work, a decided drop in emergency calls of the New York Edison Company showed its healthful influence.

Two million two hundred and eighty-five thousand emergency calls were made by the

Edison Company due to various troubles in buildings over a period of three years—June, 1926, to June, 1929. We now consider only the calls—2,285,000—made in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx—no other section.

Eighteen per cent of these calls were due to defective wiring. These show a drop from 18 to 7 per cent.

Twenty per cent of these calls were due to short circuits on fixtures. These show a drop from 20 to 11 per cent.

Hardly any emergency calls have been made in the buildings that have been wired in the past 18 months, due to defective wiring.

This is no trifling example. It indicates the road unions may travel in making a contribution to industry and to the community under modern conditions.

Many other gains have been recorded by the electrical organization in the last two years.

Secretary Bugnizet reports that 114 cities made wage gains since January this year averaging 15.9 cents an hour.

The five-day week is in force in 65 cities.

## Radio Men Organizing

Radio men are being rapidly organized in important centers of the country.

These advances indicate the esteem under which the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is held throughout the United States and Canada. The gains have been made without industrial strife. They have arrived under the impelling force of organization, and the intelligent use of economic power and factual data.

There is a growing indication of the use of research information by local unions in wage negotiations. Arbitration is preferred to strike. There are signs, too, that the union has become "industry-conscious," and that the welfare of the union is seen to be inescapably knit up with the welfare of the industries.

The union has become aware also of the tremendous power latent in insurance. Insurance is seen as a key to solving many hitherto vexing problems. The success of the Electrical Workers Benefit Association, the rising influence of the Union Cooperative Insurance Association, the popularity of the old-age pension system of the Brotherhood have focused attention upon insurance as a key to industrial ills. Disability insurance has caught the imagination of the membership. It is foreseen that in time unemployment evils may be mitigated by insurance methods.

Insurance has always been a co-operative and social achievement. It is compatible not hostile to unionism.

Company unionism has made no inroads upon this organization during the last two years. The telephone and electrical manufacturing fields remain in the same supine condition as in 1927; however, there are indications that the public utilities are becoming aware of the value of responsible unionism. Gains have been made here.

Boulder Dam is to be erected. Muscle Shoals is still a bone of contention.

All in all the union has made substantial progress. Above everything else, it has proved that it is capable of passing over from the old order of hand production to the new order of machine production, scientific management, and industrial standardization.

## BE STRONG

By HAMLIN GARLAND

Do you fear the force of the wind,  
The slash of the rain?  
Go face them and fight them,  
Be savage again.  
Go hungry and cold like the wolf,  
Go wade like the crane:  
The palms of your hands will thicken,  
The skin of your cheek will tan,  
You'll grow ragged and wary and swarthy,  
But you'll walk like a man!



# Union Homes Linked With Sections and Policies

FROM a rented cottage of a wireman in St. Louis, to a handsome, modern office building, organization-owned, located in the Nation's Capital, leads the path of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in the pilgrimage of progress.



305 OLIVE STREET, ST. LOUIS. FIRST MEETING PLACE OF LOCAL UNION NO. 1—ALSO ON OLIVE STREET NEARBY, FIRST NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

In the old days, the office of many a local union was in the pliers pocket of the local secretary. In the early days, the house of the grand secretary, or grand president served to shelter the national headquarters of the destined-to-be dominant organization of the electrical industry.

For the first time in the history of the organization, the twentieth biennial convention held in Miami this month is planned and



PIERIK BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., HOME OF UNION 1905-1914.

Like a typically American saga of achievement, the electrical workers' union has written its career, "from log cabin to the white house;" at any rate from a humble wireman's cottage, which first housed the national headquarters, in St. Louis, to its own magnificent building in the Nation's Capital.

executed from a central building, built by the organization, and owned by the union's insurance corporation, the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association.

Number 1200 15th Street, Washington, D. C., was built in 1928, and was occupied February, 1929. In the few months intervening, it has become a kind of symbol of union progress. Words of congratulation have poured in to the International Offices. It is conceived that the building indicates the standing of the organization in the economic life of the country. Washington, as perhaps is little known in the provinces, is peculiar in that various religious and economic organizations are vying with one another in building national temples, characteristic of the group. Cathedrals representing almost every denomination in America are already built or are in process of construction in Washington. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Southern Railway, the American Federation of Labor have imposing buildings. To this group, representing the economic life now joins the Electrical Workers' Building, a building in character, beauty, and convenience of the front rank.

## Early Difficulties

Contrasts may serve to intensify pride in the union. After that fateful meeting near Twenty-eighth and Franklin Avenue, St. Louis, in 1891 when the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was born, Henry Miller became president, and J. T. Kelly, secretary. Miller became chief organizer on borrowed money, and Kelly directed his multiplied duties from his home. Soon after, however, the union established headquarters in the Emilie Building, 909 Olive Street, St. Louis. Though the new union had got off to a good start, it fell upon evil days. It must be remembered that one of the severest panics in history occurred in 1893, and that its baneful influence lingered well on into 1897. What could a young economic organization do against bank failures, closed factory doors, lost markets and headlines?

Most of the early years of the new national organization cluster round St. Louis. The future of the national organization was intertwined with Local Union No. 1 and with Local Union No. 64. At the Detroit Convention in 1897, Henry T. Sherman, of Rochester, was elected grand secretary. In natural consequence, the national headquarters followed him to Rochester. Naturally, he followed precedent and directed organization affairs first from his own house, and later, as conditions began to improve, from a small office in the Powers Building, corner of State and Main Streets, Rochester.

In 1903, the national—now international—headquarters were moved again. This time to Washington, D. C. Few members realize that the national capital has twice given a home to the organization. The international

convention was held in Salt Lake City in 1903 and McNulty became president, and Collins, secretary. The International occupied in Washington two inconspicuous rooms in the old Corcoran Building. An early photograph of this building (now long extinct)



POWERS BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y. HOME OF UNION 1897-1903

is before the writer. It was a long six-story building, unimposing, small-townish. Small stores occupied the lower floors. A long dis-



REISCH BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD, ILL., HOME OF UNION 1914-1920. HERE THE UNION WENT THROUGH FORMATIVE PERIOD.



tance telephone office had conspicuous ground-floor space. The old Corcoran Building stood at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street, N. W.—across from the U. S. Treasury. Curiously enough, the first Washington headquarters was on Fifteenth Street, and the present headquarters, is also on Fifteenth Street, about six blocks away. But what a difference do the 26 years span, and what changes! Washington itself has grown out of the small southern village stage, into a beautiful, cosmopolitan city, which challenges in character and beauty any capital of the world. And the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has passed out of the cocoon stage, into a mature, productive, creative organization.

Two years later, the headquarters were removed to Springfield, Ill. From 1905 to 1914, they were housed in the Pierik Building, and from 1914 to 1919 in the Reisch Building. The Springfield era represented what might be called the adolescent, or formative period, of the union. Here was fought out an issue, not unlike that which the great emancipator saw consummated, the issue, whether a house divided against itself can stand. In the shadow of Lincoln's tomb, the officers of the Brotherhood went down into the depths of discouragement; many a night they went to the lonely office in the Pierik Building wondering whether the great organization which they visioned, could ever actually be built. Funds were low. Enemies, outside and inside, assailed them. The Great War complicated the situation. There was little to hearten the officials except the courage of their own spirit, the dogged habit of never-say-die. Ford and Noonan and the others will be remembered for their statesmanlike efforts to hold the organization together. In the end, the flood of dissension receded. Dismembered elements drew together again. The organization was left with an opportunity to go forward. What really happened unbeknown even to the combatants was this: in the minds of hundreds of electrical workers there grew up the idea that there should be a strong national organization. Localism, with its local outlook, and petty maneuverings for power, had passed.

How natural it was that as the electrical workers caught a vision of a

great national organization, capable of meeting the growing power of nationally-built industries, commensurate in size and dignity with the rapidly growing electrical industry, the organization should move again to the nation's capital. In 1920, the Brotherhood was located on the fifth floor of the Machinists' Building, Washington. This time without a change of administration merely as a determined move to build an organization worthy of the electrical trade.

The eight years in which the Brotherhood "lived" in the Machinists' Building were good years. The formative stage was passed, "civil war" had been fought, local rivalries had perished, and a new vision animated the union. The eight years saw the organization grow from an inconsiderable one into a respected one. All the modern features of the union though conceived much earlier were perfected in this era: insurance benefits, ar-



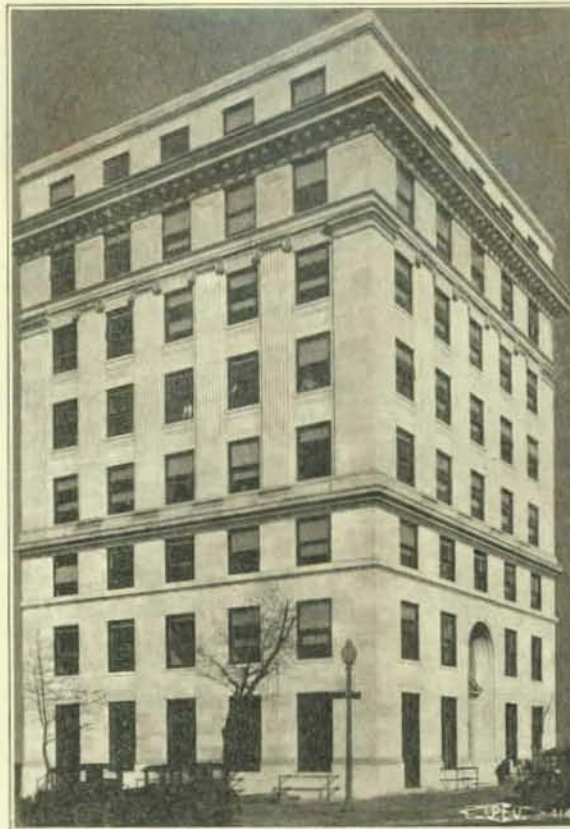
CORCORAN BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C. HOME OF THE UNION 1903-1905.

1200 15th Street, N. W., can stand as a sign-post pointing to a long, wide road of accomplishment—if the organization wishes.

## Have Space Rays Kept From Killing?

Tracing cancer to astronomy is a possible result of a suggestion made by Dr. John Joly, radium expert of the University of Dublin, Ireland, in a recent letter to the London scientific magazine, *Nature*. Cancer is increasing in civilized countries, probably all over the world. The disease is probably much commoner now than in pre-historic times. Usually this increase is blamed on over-refined food, on the rapid pace of civilization or on some other change in human habits. Dr. Joly suggests that it may be a result of where our solar system happens to be in space. We may be leaving a space-region where cancer was impossible and entering one where it will be common. His idea is not of cancer germs scattered in different parts of the universe; plentiful in some regions and sparse in others. There is no proof, indeed, that cancer is due to a germ. What Dr. Joly has in mind is the greater or lesser quantity in different parts of space of rays imagined to be able to prevent cancer, the cosmic rays recently studied by Dr. R. A. Millikan. Rays of this type are known to be antagonistic to cancer. Cancers are sometimes cured by similar rays from radium or from X-ray machines. The cosmic rays now being received on earth have about one-tenth the intensity, Dr. Millikan estimates, of average starlight. There may be other parts of space, Dr. Joly points out, where the cosmic rays are stronger. If so, and if the motion of the solar system is now carrying us out of such a more intense region, cancer may have been impossible in past ages because these natural rays killed off cancers before they were well begun, just as artificial radium rays kill beginning cancers now. And if we are entering a part of space still more sparsely provided with these rays, cancer may be expected to become still more common.

"I forgot" or "I didn't think" is no excuse for purchasing non-union goods. Always demand the union label, shop card and working button.



ORGANIZATION-OWNED NEW HOME OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS UNION, 1200 15TH ST., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C. PROMISE OF FUTURE ACHIEVEMENT.

bitral machinery in the form of the National Council for industrial relations, the new JOURNAL, the research department came in the period from 1919 to 1928. The union grew in membership. Wage gains, condition gains, hour gains were made. Progress was recorded.

The new building—organization-owned, may be thought of as the product of the fruitful era of harmony that followed evil strife. The new building also may be looked upon as a promise of new achievements. The electrical workers have a great opportunity. They belong to a great, growing, constructive industry. They can play a big role in that industry. But the role they play depends upon the amount of intelligence they can mobilize. Conditions have changed. The old days of agitation, petty politics, are over, over for everybody. Industry is noble, changing, scientific. It can use brains, skill, and technique. It can not use stupidity, ignorance and incompetency. The building at



MACHINISTS' BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C. HOME OF THE UNION 1920-1928. HERE THE UNION MADE GREAT STRIDES.



# When Jack Cameron Broke World's Pole Record

By J. SHAPLAND, L. U. No. 230, Victoria, B. C.

FROM the earliest records down to the present time contests of skill and endurance have had a fascination for the masses. In their day, the ancient Greeks excelled all others in skill and bravery, and were the founders of the present Olympic Games.

Rome had her famous athletes and gladiators who battled to the death on the blood-stained sands of the Colosseum, and during the Middle Ages, when knighthood was in flower, mounted knights in armor of steel fought with lance and sword for supremacy in the picturesque lists of the tournaments.

In our own times, rarely has a more thrilling contest been witnessed, than that in which two modern rough necks of the winged spurs, Jack Cameron and Alec MacDonald, matched their skill and courage against each other at the annual athletic meet held by the Boston Caledonian Athletic Society at Bass Point, Nahant Beach, Mass., in the year 1898, or thereabouts and which was open to the world. Well does Jack Cameron remember that hot, mid-summer day when hikers from all over the country gathered together to witness the redoubtable Alec MacDonald perform his wonderful stunt of dropping down a pole in the fastest time ever recorded.

MacDonald had recently returned from New York, and all his buddies and admirers thought him just about jake in his special line, and were certain he would carry off the honors, for they firmly believed that no other man in existence could cut the buck down a pole fast as he could.

Cameron was practically unknown as he had been working out in floating gangs for five years, stringing wire for his dad, old Dan Cameron, but, in that time he had learned to be a very fast and proficient wood walker.

At this time he was in Boston in the employ of the Electric Light and Power Co. of Roxbury, Mass.

When the great climbing contest was announced, Billy Reid, a pal of Jack's, insisted that Jack go in and beat MacDonald, and so Jack placed his entry.

The great day arrived at last and Boston turned out en masse to see the fun.

## Odds Against Jack

With the exception of Jack's immediate tilikums, the betting was all on MacDonald, for how could a man of his speed lose?

Superintendent McCoy of the New England Telephone Company was on hand with plenty of dough to place on MacDonald and the betting became very brisk. Beer and whiskey began to flow in both camps and gradually the betting began to swing a little in Cameron's favor.

The pole to be climbed was a chestnut, hard as iron, and full of knots and cracks, and was set two feet in the ground and 55 feet out, with four guy wires from the top to support it.

Both men were called to the mark.

Recovered for all time is the amazing story of Jim Cameron's feat, which thrilled staid Boston, and robbed dour Alec MacDonald of the world's pole record. Gone are the old days when our Jim frisked the long pole, but Jim's feat still lives in the memory of man.



JACK STILL DOES HIS STUFF, BUT NOT AS FAST AS WHEN HE NEGOTIATED THE TIMBER IN 16 1/4 SECONDS.

MacDonald was short, very broad-shouldered and husky, and his every movement suggested that he came prepared to cop the coin.

In contrast, Cameron was taller and slim with not an ounce of superfluous flesh upon him and his gait had all the lithe grace and strength of a panther.

It was agreed that both men be allowed to make a preliminary climb to see that all was well before racing up and down the pole at break-neck speed.

They carefully buckled on their irons. MacDonald was the first to make the trial trip, and anxious to show his speed he went

up with all he had but it did not seem very fast. But when he started down—Boy! Oh Boy! how he cut loose!

Four flashing leaps, in which his spurs hardly seemed to touch the pole, and he was standing safely on the ground. Time 18 seconds. For a moment the crowd was stunned with amazement. Never before had they witnessed a human being make such death-defying leaps.

Then a great roar of applause broke out.

## Jack Saw Chance

After the cheering had died down, Cameron, noting the time, said significantly to his pal Reid. "He has to go up before he can come down. While I am making my prelim, get the boys to bet every cent of their cash on me."

Reid immediately got busy.

Unlike MacDonald, Cameron, conserving his strength, went up the pole very slowly, with an easy, gliding motion apparently effortless. McCoy, when asked who was going to win, said, "Put your money on the lanky guy!"

Reaching the top, Cameron stopped and gazed down coolly on the sea of up-turned faces, paying no attention to the impatient calls to come down quick, fall down, throw yourself down, any way to get down. In the meantime Jack's backers were placing their bets at the best odds they could get. Cameron came down as slowly as he ascended, and then the real match began.

MacDonald was the first to start. At the crack of the gat he was away, but Cameron noted with satisfaction, that his speed up was no greater than before, but on the road down he repeated his spectacular feat and again the crowd roared their heads off.

But he had not gained on his time which still stood at 18 seconds. Cameron now toed the mark, ignoring the crowd who were yelling for him to show his stuff. The starter held his gun aloft.

## Cut Mark Way Down

With the flash of the report Jack was away and up with a speed that astonished MacDonald's backers and knocked them for a goal. His descent, though not so impressive as MacDonald's, was very fast. But in his last leap down, inside the four foot mark, his spur plug snapped off but did not alter his time, which was announced as 16 1/4 seconds.

Raising his hand to still the gathering applause the judge announced, Cameron will try again.

Changing his irons Jack attempted to beat his time; again he challenged the admiration of the crowd by his easy, swift-gliding performance, but the result was the same.

Holding Jack's hand up the judge announced in stentorian tones, "Cameron wins the climbing contest in 16 1/4 seconds, which breaks the world's record!"

This time the roar which went up caused  
(Continued on page 501)



# Miami Gets Convention; South Flares Into Change

FOR the first time in its history the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers holds its biennial convention in Miami, noted city of the south. For the third time in a generation, which makes up its history, the Electrical Workers Union meets in the south. The fifteenth biennial was held in New Orleans in 1919. The ninth biennial was held in Louisville in 1905.

The conventions and their dates follow:

## CONVENTIONS

First	St. Louis, Mo.	1891
Second	Chicago, Ill.	1892
Third	Cleveland, Ohio	1893
Fourth	Washington, D. C.	1895
Fifth	Detroit, Mich.	1897
Sixth	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1899
Seventh	St. Louis, Mo.	1901
Eighth	Salt Lake City, Utah	1903
Ninth	Louisville, Ky.	1905
Tenth	Chicago, Ill.	1909
Eleventh	Rochester, N. Y.	1911
Twelfth	Boston, Mass.	1913
Thirteenth	St. Paul, Minn.	1915
Fourteenth	Atlantic City, N. J.	1917
Fifteenth	New Orleans, La.	1919
Sixteenth	St. Louis, Mo.	1921
Seventeenth	Montreal, Canada	1923
Eighteenth	Seattle, Wash.	1925
Nineteenth	Detroit, Mich.	1927
Twentieth	Miami, Fla.	1929

Pertinent, therefore, is the article carried by the Miami News, on Labor Day, over the name of James P. Noonan, President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

## President Noonan Comments

President Noonan said:

"One speaks of the south as though it were a land apart. This is a misconception. There is not as great a difference between the people of Alabama and the people of Massachusetts, as there is between the people of Minnesota and the people of Idaho. The United States is pretty much of one piece. We are a nation, shot through with the same spirit, the same restless force, and the same dynamic fundamental conceptions. What has given rise to the fiction that the south is a land apart is the lag in productive methods in the south. After all, we are an industrial nation. Our life is urban and economic, rather than agricultural and political. The north, having won a lap or two in the race for industrialization, has advanced further in technology and in mechanization than has the south.

"What we are seeing this year is the rapid, perhaps too-rapid, speeding up of industrialization in the south. Attracted by rich, raw materials, and conditions, which they think are primitive, where dirt-cheap labor abounds, huge corporations, often owned by foreign capital, principally in the textile field, have rushed into the south bringing ultra-modern methods of production, and extremely ancient habits of treating workers. That far-seeing persons in the south are clearly aware of this historical changing going on there, is indicated by this pungent editorial in the Virginia Pilot (Norfolk):

"It was, of course, elementary economics that the South could not experience an industrial revolution without coming face to face with new employment and social problems. That was foreseen many years ago by every student of industrialism, but even until this day there are southern business men and manufacturers who are convinced that this section of the world will prove an

Three times the electrical workers have transacted national convention business in Southern cities. Miami farthest south, offers hospitality in an era of industrial change.

exception to the rule—that it will achieve a highly complex and profitable industrialism and at the same time escape the unionization of its workers and all other strains and stresses between capital and labor . . . The south is beginning to grapple with the social and economic problems of industrialization. The answer to those problems can be found in the back of the book—in the back of any history of labor in industry."

"Yes, industrialization brings problems and responsibilities. That the south is not escaping either is indicated by the rising tide of industrial disputes. The south has become a proving ground for industrial ideas. The south is faced with a real dilemma. Shall it be twentieth century in industrial methods, and fourteenth century in labor relations? If we know the south, it is not likely that it will invest in serfdom and feudal tenantry in 1929!

## South Is Democratic

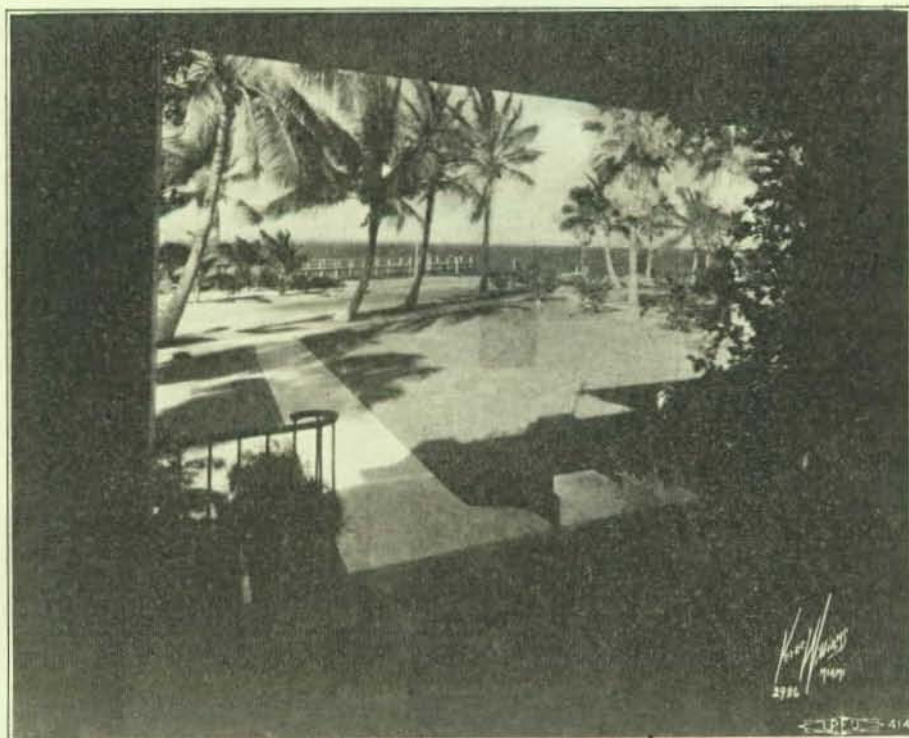
"There is a great respect for democracy in the south. This is no pose of southern people. It is the breath of their life. George Washington, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson and a score of other leaders planted the seed of profound respect for common men in southern hearts. This has not faded. It works there today. It is inconceivable that southern people will fail to see that political democracy is a farce without industrial democracy. And the union, and the union

alone, can bring industrial democracy. No fictitious unions promulgated by a corporation, under a personnel manager, operated by welfare schemes, can fool the southern democrat long. He will see as clearly as the founders of the republic that democracy can live only in a realm of democratic institutions. America without representative government is not America. Industry without the representative government which unionism gives is only an autocracy.

"It is my plea to the south to investigate unionism. Do not accept hearsay. Do not accept second-hand information. Go straight to labor headquarters, and say, 'In the spirit of free discourse, I invite you to present labor's challenge to industrial autocracy.' If free discussion is granted to the freedom-loving south there will be only one answer—unionism."

## Fear Is Old, Worry Is New

That worry is something new in the world, invented within the last few centuries by civilized man, is an assertion made at a recent meeting of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association, in London, by the President of that organization, Dr. Nathan Raw. Simple fear, Dr. Raw stated, is far older than mankind; perhaps as old as life itself. It is perhaps the most important property of living matter, for upon fear depends the survival of species and most of the driving force of life. To be afraid when circumstances warrant it is normal and healthy, Dr. Raw believes, requiring no attention either from the victim or from his physician. Such normal fear is immediately reflected in mental and bodily preparations, most of them entirely instinctive, either for flight, for defense or for concealment. But civilization has brought with it, Dr. Raw believes, abnormal and unhealthy fears. Mob fear is one of these, as exemplified in the blind panic which sometimes sweeps over a crowd of people for no sufficient reason.



ACROSS BISCAYNE BAY TO MIAMI BEACH, THE EYE FINDS BEAUTY FRAMED IN COLOR.



# South No Longer Jasmine-Clad Home of Idyls

THE severest critics of the south today are southerners. Criticisms voiced at recent educational conferences held in the south, center generally in labor policies, in reluctance of owners of industry to permit unionization, in refusal of the population to see that an industrialized south is not the same civilization as an agricultural south. The Institute of Public Affairs held at the University of Virginia, in August, brought serious consideration of southern problems. Dr. William E. Dodd, Professor of History, University of Chicago, a Virginian, said:

"Southerners pride themselves upon their mills and their helpless mill populations. They are glad to have great electric power concerns bind them fast to systems from which it is difficult to escape.

"It is a new south indeed, a south which fits more and more into the industrialism which has spread itself over the greater part of the north. Whether all this is new or merely an imitation of others is a question.

## A Different World

"The leaders of the old south thought for themselves and worked out a peculiar if dangerous life of their own. They would have resented the charge of imitation. But the south of our day is not the south of Jefferson. The United States which the Rotarians, the Daughters of the Revolution and Mr. Hoover so warmly commend to all the world as ideal, a model for imitation, is not the United States of Washington."

Dr. W. Jett Lauck, Bureau of Applied Economics, Washington, D. C., said:

"The chambers of commerce and similar organizations of southern industrial communities, in their effort to attract new industrial and commercial undertakings, have declared to the world that their working people are docile and content with low wages.

"They have invited outside capital to come to the south to exploit the simple and inferior folk who have been recruited from laborers on farms or from precarious mountain homes. They have permitted children to be denied educational training, to work excessive periods in the mills, and mothers to be employed to tend looms and spindles during the long night hours.

"These deplorable conditions have been brought about by the payment of such low wages to husbands and fathers that the women and children have had to work to supplement the earnings of heads of families. Even then, the resultant family wage has in a great many cases been little more than sufficient to maintain a standard of living above a bare level of animal existence. In the coal-mining fields, and in the iron and steel and other basic industries, employees have been denied their

**How to bring minds alongside of industrial progress in the South is a problem. So swiftly has the South changed from a rural to an industrial civilization, that that important section of the United States is made a little dizzy by the pace.**

fundamental industrial rights, wages are inadequate, and, in many sections, democratic government has been supplanted with ruthless industrial autocracies.

## Lost Ideals

"Fundamentally, the south, as we all know, has a fine spirit of humanitarianism and of human service, but it cannot be denied that this has been thoughtlessly lost sight of or disregarded in the ruthless labor policies which have characterized its recent development in manufacturing and mining. No people of any other section are so devoted to their churches and so concerned with their teachings as the people of the south. But existing labor policies and conditions in southern industrial communities are in conflict with the post-war pronouncements of all churches, without regard to denomination, as to what should constitute acceptable labor standards and conditions. The churches have unequivocally declared for the right of collective bargaining to wage-earners, against the exploitation of women and children, and for sufficient wages for industrial workers to maintain themselves and their families in health and modest comfort. But these standards southern industrial leaders have refused to put into practice.

The significance of the existing labor pol-

icy and its fruits from a humanitarian and moral standpoint, has been nowhere more strongly set forth than in the words of one of the south's greatest Presidents. In his first inaugural address in 1913, President Woodrow Wilson said, in part:

"There can be no equality of opportunity, the first essential of justice in the body politic, if men and women and children be not shielded in their lives, their very vitality, from the consequences of great industrial and social processes which they cannot alter, control, or singly cope with. Society must see to it that it does not itself crush or weaken or damage its own constituent parts. \* \* \*

"The business employer who objects to the payment of a living wage, I leave to meditate upon this solemn thought: 'He that sheddeth blood and he that defraudeth the laborer of his hire are brothers. The bread of the needy is the life of the poor; he that defraudeth them thereof is a man of blood.'"

"One of our leading consulting engineers, Morris Llewellyn Cooke, of Philadelphia, recently in discussing the general subject of industrial democracy, set forth the conclusion of the whole matter, in a simple form, from a religious standpoint, when he declared that 'It is by Christ and the moral law that we are being led into a better industrial day.' Although we are loath to do so, we must confess that the present labor policy of the south, when measured by these standards, cannot be reconciled with the teachings of Christ, or find a moral sanction in the churches which have been established to declare His message to the world."

Bruce Crawford, editor of Crawford's Weekly, of Norton, Va., declared:

"There are exceptions, of course, but, as a whole, southern industrial leaders in their procedure are still clinging to the discarded and deserted wage theories and working conditions of the pre-war period. It is still believed and practiced that low rates of pay to wage earners are synonymous with low labor costs.

"In some of the basic industries of the south as in the textile mills and other undertakings, there has been greater mechanic satisfaction and the adoption of improved methods to increase output and to lower costs, but no recognition of the fact that a greater participation in increased output should be given to labor in the form of higher wages or better working conditions.

"The old dismal law of supply and demand is still invoked as the basis of wage determination. The labor union has not been accepted as a permanent and inevitable institution of modern industrial life."



A PLEASANT BUILDING IN THE SOUTHERN-SPANISH MANNER.



# Local Plays Role in City's Meteoric and Tragic Rise

By R. H. COLVIN, Press Secretary, L. U. No. 349, Miami

**L**OCAL UNION No. 349 dates back to December 6, 1910. At that time 11 men of the Electrical Trade, principally small contractors employing nobody but themselves, and some linemen, agreed to form a local union of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The 11 men who signed the charter were: J. L. Ross, C. V. Brocey, W. M. Irish, R. A. Coachman, W. B. Abell, Will Herman, J. E. Bell, C. G. Featherstone, A. B. Allen, E. A. Robinson and J. D. Dill.

E. A. Robinson mentioned above is still in Miami and is one of the largest electrical contractors in Florida, and is also a director of the union section of the International Association of Electragists.

The local union had smooth sailing for the next nine years and was successful in maintaining a 100 per cent organization in the electrical trades.

They established a wage scale of \$10 per day, which, at that time, was one of the highest in the country.

In the year 1919, the local ran into heavy weather. At this time the "open shop" fight was ranging throughout the principal cities of the United States. The union-busting element, assisted by the deflation period which followed the war, made a determined effort to establish the open shop and drive unionism out of the industries. At the beginning of the struggle in Miami the local union had about 60 members which dwindled to a mere 15 after several months of constant warfare.

The finances of the local were in even worse condition, they were entirely dissipated. The wage scale also suffered, the \$10 scale being replaced by one of \$8.

In 1920 the local elected Brother Chas. Filer (deceased) president and business agent, and at once began to pick up the loose ends and rebuild the organization. There was little to recommend the job except hard work. The local had no funds, and he only received pay for the time lost during working hours. Brother Filer gradually succeeded in placing a union man here and there among the small shops. The larger shops were hopeless for the time being.

The local union was very careful to see that any job done by its members was executed in a most workmanlike manner. The members knew the value of comparison and that when the work done by the union was compared with that done under open shop conditions the result could be nothing less than good for the organized workers.

## Shoddy Work Taboo

Up until June, 1923, the union had not a single contract with any employer, although union men were being more generally employed. At this time Local No. 349 was successful in negotiating contracts with a majority of the employers and a wage scale of \$10.00 was re-established. Progress was being made. This progress has continued until at this time no large contractor would even dream of trying to do business without the aid of organized labor in his electrical work.

The local has not as yet achieved the point at which it was when the open shop fight began, that of a 100 per cent town, but today it is closely approaching it, and

For twenty years the Miami local has been waging the good fight. The bitter contest with open shop interests in 1919-1921, was not the only battle. In the havoc wrought by hurricanes, the men of No. 349 have proved their heroism and public spirit.



IN A ROOM IN THIS BUILDING THE PRESENT MIAMI LOCAL WAS BORN.

it will only be a very short time until we have a good 100 per cent town again.

The wage scale has kept pace with local conditions. "It always does, Brothers." During the boom the scale was \$14.00 and very few worked for that, as the contractors were so short of men that many of them

paid \$16.00 and even \$18.00 to hold the men. Oh, those were the days, but they are gone forever. They were also the days of \$250.00 a month rent and etc.

The peak of our membership was reached during February, 1926, when 862 were entered on the rolls of Local Union No. 349.

With the collapse of the building industry in this section, over 700 of our members have returned to the old home town, or traveled to parts unknown, so that today we have a membership of perhaps 160. We who remain are all crackers, for no traveling Brother has joined us in the last year.

The contrast extends between 1919 and today, not only in membership but in finances. Whereas, in 1919, only a hardy 15 remained, and they had to assess themselves even to pay the scant salary of the business representative, as well as all other routine expenses, the membership today maintains a business representative at full salary, and other officers receive salaries in proportion to the work they do.

## Heroic Service in Storm

Local Union No. 349 thought times were very hard during the summer of 1926. We were soon to find that it was only the soft times going, for on September 18, 1926, we were visited by one of the worst catastrophes that ever befell any city in the United States. A very severe tropical hurricane, 150 miles in diameter, came sweeping up from the Caribbean Sea and passed directly over Miami. It lasted nearly 24 hours, and when it was over there was hardly a building that was not damaged to some degree. One 22 story building was leaning at such a dangerous angle that it had to be cut down to seven stories. Prior to then they boasted that all that was required was a building to keep the rain and sun off. The storm left the city almost a total wreck, for such buildings were blown over like ant hills.

It was in this crisis that organized labor arose to its greatest heights, for before the storm had subsided members of Local Union

(Continued on page 502)



IN THE DEVASTATION LEFT IN THE WAKE OF HURRICANES, ELECTRICAL WORKERS PLAYED HEROIC PARTS.



# Almost Workerless Electrically Operated World

SO many and so startling have been the advances in the field of electrical invention in the two years since the electrical workers were last in convention assembled, that the average man cannot begin to keep track of them, much less understand the machines themselves and their implication of the almost-workerless, electrically operated world which now seems so clearly foreshadowed. Machines are being made so sensitive that they are endowed with almost human intelligence, so far as the one particular operation they are meant to perform is concerned, and being machines, they are not burdened with the human failings of fatigue and fallibility.

The uncanny sensitiveness of the vacuum tube has been utilized in many of the novel inventions of the past two years. Among these are "Televox," the mechanical man, whose name has appeared in the JOURNAL before; the "electric eye," a machine that can count people passing through a wicket, sort colors, detect fires and turn on extinguishers. This appliance has also been used in a practical manner to control lighting of school houses, turning on the lights automatically when daylight diminishes. Another practical use has been in automatic vacuum tube control for switching, protective and indicative devices in power stations. We have the vacuum tube to thank—or blame—for the synchronized movies, too. Among interesting demonstrations of its uses was one where food was cooked without wired current, by radio energy transmitted through the vacuum tube; and another where a toy electric train was made to stop, start, or back up through vocal commands.

Though television is still in an experimental stage, this fascinating invention is engaging the attention of scientists and amateurs. Before long, no doubt, discoveries will give rise to improvements which will make transmission of practical importance. Television in colors has been successfully accomplished.

In the meantime, photographs and facsimile messages are being sent by wire, and are widely used by news services. General Electric has been making daily tests of radio facsimile telegraphy, and is able to send a photostat letter from Schenectady to California.

A traffic signal that changes from red to green when you blow your horn, has been installed at Baltimore, Md., and other places. Sound vibrations are picked up by a transmitter and communicated to the mechanism of the signal.

## Radio With Thrills

Radio broadcasting from airplanes, while it caused some excitement at first, now has become so common that nobody pays much attention to it. In order to get anybody to notice it, it is now necessary to jump out of the plane and do your broadcasting from a parachute on the way down.

It might be worth mentioning that the new "all-electric" radio sets which operate directly from lighting current are making the utilities men very happy, for they are boosting the load. Last year there were approximately 2,300,000 alternating current radio receiving sets sold into homes using electric service. With the average set consuming 60 watts and in use 20 hours a week, the experts figured that radio puts 138,000 kilowatts of demand on the power circuits of the country. And about 1,200,000 of the new "dynamic reproducers" will add a further load of 12,000 kw and figured at 7 cents a kilowatt hour, the utilities

**Here is a partial record of the sensational discoveries in electrical science since the last convention. The race is swift, and the battle to the intelligent and wise.**

reap some \$11,000,000 a year from radio on current consumption alone.

The radio business itself is booming. Not content with trying to put a radio into every American home, the manufacturers are persuading the public to throw away their old radios and buy new ones. As in the automobile business, new models, equipped with highly advertised improvements are brought out at intervals, and every radio owner is encouraged to feel that his old set is so much junk. But in the radio business the new sets come out about every three months, which is too dizzy a pace for the average customer.

Electrical refrigeration has also been doing good business, and has become a big industry in the past two years. At the beginning of 1929, about 1,225,000 domestic electric refrigerators were in use in the United States, two-thirds of them sold in the past two years. Based on the reports of 81 representative utilities, 5.2 per cent of their domestic customers were found to be using the new convenience. The load was figured at an average consumption of 360 kwh a year (remember that, Brother, when you want to estimate how much it would cost you to run one!) and is now helping the utilities out to the extent of more than 441,000,000 kwh annually.

## Automatic Bulb Service

Much progress has been recorded in the field of lighting, especially the very necessary lighting of airports and beacons for night flying airplanes. To insure the permanence of their 10-mile beacons, engineers have designed a triple automatic lamp changer. As one lamp burns out another is automatically inserted. For flying remote routes inventors have designed and are experimenting with a wind-mill driven beacon that will not need attention. The wind mill drives a generator that charges a battery for the lights. These lights are supposed to run for six months without a visit of inspection, when equipped with the automatic bulb changer.

Airplane pilots are also grateful to electrical inventors for the new method of depth sounding to determine their distance from the earth when in fog. Radio waves sent out by the plane and reflected from the earth record the distance. There is a new magneto compass, as well, which operates by a wind driven propeller and is lighter than any previous magnetic compass, for the service of the intrepid airman.

In the marine field, several new all electric passenger ships have been placed in commission. There is, notably, the new German boat, the Bremen, that just broke all records in crossing the Atlantic. The "California" is an American passenger liner, thoroughly electrified, plying between California and New York via the Panama Canal. In such liners electricity is employed in all departments of the big ship. It operates the deck winches used in handling cargo, supplies refrigeration for stores and cargo, cooks meat in the kitchen, slices potatoes and polishes knives, runs the clocks and the

printing presses. It keeps the passengers' staterooms warm and the icewater cold. In navigating the ship the radio direction finder, the electrical steering device known as "metal mike," the bridge telegraphs, and radio communication are invaluable. An electrically operated propeller is so easy to control that the man on the bridge can push a little lever and stop the ship.

The years 1928 and 1929, have seen an increase in the use of electrically driven locomotives. These installations have been of the oil electric type or the trolley of the kind that picks up its current from a trolley wire by the pantograph. The former type are discovered to be the more flexible.

## Rail Electrification Grows

All passenger trains in and out of Cleveland will be handled by electric locomotives after January 1, 1930. The newly electrified zone is to include about 16 miles of multiple track route. Twenty geared type passenger locomotives are to be supplied, being built to pull as high as 17 75-ton Pullman cars.

In the meantime, merging of power companies goes merrily on, and the transmission systems of the United States are being rapidly hooked up into one tremendous network. Improvements in transmission have made it possible to send power to a city from a dam, or big coal-burning steam power station, 200 miles away and designers say 500 mile transmission is possible whenever it is economically justifiable. But in the meantime interconnection of systems makes it possible for one to pick up power from its neighboring stations in case of failure of equipment or the load becoming heavier than generating capacity. Says D. O. Woodbury of the General Electric, "By interconnections of this sort the power of one community may be loaned to another whose demand is differently timed, and the needs of the whole population may thus be fitted together into a composite whole which permits generating units and transmission channels to work at their highest efficiency."

In connection with this program, the utility companies are making extensive studies of lightning. Analysis of the causes of circuit interruptions revealed that lightning causes most of the trouble. If it is going to be possible for the industry to take advantage of the possibilities of super-power, it is absolutely necessary that service interruptions be eliminated. Accordingly, Westinghouse engineers have been using the camera and the oscillograph to catalogue the progress of an electrical storm in order to find what protection would be needed for high tension circuits.

With increased superheated and high pressure steam it is possible to build and operate a steam-electric plant as cheap or cheaper than a water power plant. Steam turbo-generators are now operating with steam pressure as high as 1,200 pounds. Some huge installations have been made recently. A 94,000 kw steam driven turbine has been placed in operation in California and a 160,000 kw unit is nearing completion. Work is being pushed on a gigantic unit of over 200,000 kw. This is a far cry from the so-called large turbine of 25 years ago, when five, 10 or 15 thousand kilowatts was considered a tremendous engineering feat.

In every field of electrical science, rapid acceleration is taking place, as new goals are glimpsed in the future.

One of the significant advances made in the field of television was made at the studio of WGY, Schenectady, late in 1928. A





WGY, SCHENECTADY, BROADCASTS A COMPLETE DRAMA, BY RADIO AND TELEVISION, "THE QUEEN'S MESSENGER." A ONE-ACT DRAMA, BY J. HARTLEY MANNERS, ENTERTAINS SPECTATORS. THIS IS ONLY ONE OF THE GREAT ADVANCES RECORDED SINCE THE DETROIT CONVENTION.

complete drama, "The Queen's Messenger," was broadcast by television and radio.

In the presentation of "The Queen's Messenger" three cameras were used—a camera for each of the characters in the drama and a third for the introduction of "props" and other visual effects.

The camera consisted of three units, a cabinet containing a 24-hole disc and a 1,000-watt lamp as a light source, and two smaller cabinets, each housing a photo-electric tube with amplifier. All three cabinets were mounted on tripods, enabling the operator to raise, lower or tilt the light source to suit the height or position of the performer.

The director, standing between the two "character" cameras, governed the radio output by means of a small control box with two knobs. With one of these knobs he brought any one of the cameras into the circuit, depending upon which character was speaking. The second knob enabled him to fade the images in and out, very much as the fade out is used in motion pictures. In front of the director was a television receiver in which he could at all times see the image going on the air, and check the performance. In addition to the cameras there was a microphone for each actor to pick up the lines of the play. The performance went out on three wavelengths, the picture on 379.5 meters and 21.4 meters and the voice on 31.96 meters only.

Inasmuch as only the heads of the actors can be transmitted at the present stage of the development, it became necessary for the director to find some means other than head movements or the change of facial ex-

pression to convey action. This was accomplished by utilizing the third transmitter for hands and "props." For example, when the lady of the play offered to pour some wine for the messenger, the third camera picked up the image of the lady's hands with bottle and glass, as she poured the wine. Keys, a ring, a revolver and many other "props" were thus introduced to add realism to the performance and to break the monotony of head images only.

Because of the limited range of the camera, great pains were taken to keep the actor "framed," that is, within the small area in which the eye of the pick-up camera may find him. Each actor worked in front of a white screen, a background which gave definiteness to his features, and borders were established within which the actor had to stand.

Special problems in make-up were presented that the red image might have definition and clarity. Make-up technique by both the stage and screen were drawn upon, and an effect different from either was reached. The eyes of the actors were accentuated to a point of exaggeration and the mouth and nostrils were sharply defined with strong color. The skin was softly shaded and blended in an effort to remove the shiny effect. It was found that diamonds or other bright stones could not be used on the hands, for they catch the light and produce a disturbing glare in the image. Bright, shiny surfaces such as polished glass cause a suffusion of light that destroys sharpness of image.

The visitors viewed the performance in several television receivers wire-connected

to the transmitters. One receiver picked up the signals from the air, getting an excellent image from the transmitter of WGY, about four miles from the studio. The image was seen in a three-inch square aperture in the receiver.

## Cowards Are Sick

Everybody is naturally brave. Cowardice is a disease, not an element of normal human character. So suggested the distinguished British psycho-analyst, Dr. Ernest Jones, before a recent meeting, in London, of the Psychiatric Section of the British Psychological Society. Psycho-analysts have learned to recognize, the speaker said, certain bodily symptoms which accompany what are called the "anxiety states" of the mind. Digestive disturbances and abnormal sweating are examples. Together with these bodily disorders the patient suffers a mental condition in which fear is entirely out of proportion to its cause; like the elephant's supposed fear of a mouse. In extreme instances, Dr. Jones said, he finds these bodily and mental disturbances passing over gradually into the well-recognized mental disorder in which such general and indefinite fears become concentrated into a single, highly abnormal one; like the condition called "claustrophobia" in which the victim suffers from an uncontrollable fear of being in a room or elevator cage or any similar space which is entirely enclosed. Only differences of degree divided this clearly abnormal condition, Dr. Jones believes, from cases of ordinary timidity and cowardice.



## ALONG THE HIGH TENSION COAST LINE





# In 1899, the Union Was Interested in Newest Science

(From July, 1899, *Electrical Workers' Journal*) Wireless Telegraphy, By JOHN DENNIS

IT IS very natural that practical electrical workers, whose interests are so closely connected with matters pertaining to the art, should be on the alert to ascertain the extent to which new theories can be reduced to practice. Particularly is this true in the signalling branch of the art, in which such a large proportion of workers are engaged.

We have all of us, I fancy, had our curiosity raised regarding the system of wireless telegraphy, of which so much has been written during the past two years. This interest is not unwarranted, in view, not only of what some of its most enthusiastic disciples have claimed, but also in view of that which has actually been accomplished. Some of these dreams—notably the scheme by which, through the use of wireless telegraphy, hostile fleets still below the horizon were to be destroyed—have been rudely dissipated. Others will share the same fate, until the capabilities and limitations of the system have been fairly and satisfactorily formulated.

It is not the intention in this article to enter into a technical description of the method by which signalling between points by means of electricity without connecting wires is accomplished. Every practical electrician is now familiar with the transmitter and receiver, with its more or less reliable coherer. At the same time, in view of the wildly extravagant claims made in the lay press, and the dreams indulged in by some of the more enthusiastic experimenters, it may be well to refer to some of the actual results, as detailed by Marconi, the inventor of the method upon which all recent experiments have been based.

## Across English Channel

The most notable achievement yet claimed by Signor Marconi is the transmission of signals across the English Channel for the transmitter and receiver, being separated by a distance of 34 miles. The report of the actual results achieved is not yet at hand, but it is no more than fair that the accomplished Italian electrician should be credited with all the success which is implied in the transmission of signals from England to the Continent without utilizing a submarine cable. That the results were not such as to warrant immediately placing the trans-channel cables out of commission is apparent from the importance placed upon quasi-success over a distance which is not great, as cables and telegraph lines go.

Signor Marconi has recently given a general resume of his experience with his wireless signalling system, which in itself suggests caution in deciding that the old method of communication is doomed at once to become obsolete. Marconi's description of communicating from Osborne House, on the Isle of Wight, with the Prince of Wales on the royal yacht in Corwes Bay, forms very pleasant reading. The staff supporting the vertical conductor at Osborne House was 109 feet high and the conductor on the yacht was suspended from the main mast at the height of 83 feet from the deck. At each station an induction coil giving a 10-inch spark was used for transmitting the waves, the yacht being moored one and three-quarters miles from Osborne House. A hill intervened between the stations. About 150 messages were successfully transmitted over this mile and three-quarters of

That members of the Brotherhood were interested in wireless a generation ago is indicated by this intelligent article from the July, 1899, Journal. But that its author was a bad prophet is readily seen by the conclusions reached in the last paragraphs. Apparently it does not pay to set future limitations on any invention.

distance. One message was sent by the Queen to the Prince of Wales on the yacht when the vessel was nearly eight miles distant. This distance of eight miles seems to have been the maximum during this series of interesting experiments at the Isle of Wight.

## First Signal to Ship

Another interesting experiment detailed by Signor Marconi in his paper in the current number of "Electricity" was made in December last, between the South Foreland Lighthouse and several light-ships, the farthest of which was 12 miles distant. Signor Marconi reports that the signals were transmitted between the lighthouse and the several vessels without difficulty, even during the prevalence of violent storms. As at Osborne House, 10-inch spark induction coils, energized by a battery of dry cells giving about eight amperes and 14 volts were used. The inventor makes the special claim for merit in the Foreland Lighthouse experiments that the signaling system stood up under storms which rendered ordinary land wires useless. It is understood, that, in the transmission from South Foreland to a point 34 miles distant on the French coast, the vertical conductors were suspended from a greater height than when the smaller distance was to be traversed by the electric waves.

It is stated that the system of wireless telegraphy is now being utilized by the Italian navy at various points along the coasts, distances of 19 miles being covered in some instances.

A dispatch from Washington, just as the WORKER goes to press, announces that the experiments which were to be made between Fort Myer, Va., and Washington, were postponed. Instead, laboratory experiments were made to ascertain the effect of intervening pillars on the Hertzian waves. The distance from Fort Myer to the office of the Signal Corps is about two miles, over the Potomac River. It will thus be seen that the assumption that the system has not reached a practical stage for long distance transmission would seem to be fully warranted.

The laboratory experiments reported as made by the Signal Corps in the corridors, on the 10th instant, were made in this city by Professor A. L. Arey, of the Free Academy, at least 18 months ago.

Within the past few days it has been stated that it has been found possible to utilize the telephone in connection with the Marconi process for limited distances; but the experiment has not reached a greatly

advanced stage. Logically, its advance in the matter of distance traversed will not differ greatly from that achieved by the telegraphic apparatus.

In view of the extent to which wireless telegraphy—divested of its purely laboratory features and reduced to practice—has advanced as a practical industry during the two years and more during which it has been exploited by Signor Marconi and those who have worked his system, what will be the probable result, from an economic point of view? This, it seems to me, is the standpoint from which this whole wireless transmission business should be viewed by practical electrical workers. Will it result in such a revolution as will unsettle conditions, destroy present values and work havoc in the important industry of electrical signalling; or will it, on the other hand, be limited closely to laboratory conditions?

## Writer Blind to Future

That these questions concern greatly the thousands of artisans who are, in one way and another, intimately associated with the industry, goes without saying. If, as some of the more optimistic disciples of Marconi affect to believe, space will be annihilated and wires for transmission become obsolete, then really many now profitably engaged would be obliged to seek other fields of employment. If the time shall come when all that is necessary to give us the news from the Philippines is to suspend some wires at Manila and turn the current on to a big induction coil to enable the message to be transferred to New York, then, indeed, would the outlook be shady. It would equal claims of the apostle of telegraphy, who proposed to stand on a peak of the Rocky Mountains, and by means of thought-transmission, communicate with any portion of the wide, wide world.

Seriously: it is not unlikely that the distance over which the Hertzian waves may be controlled will be augmented to an extent not greatly exceeding that now achieved. But that wireless telegraphy or wireless transmission of telephone messages will presently assume sufficient practical importance to disturb present industrial conditions, is not evidenced by anything which has yet transpired. So far as known, the transmission, under the most favorable conditions, at less than eight miles, was only 15 short words per minute; a speed which will be far too much restricted for the requirements of the twentieth century.

When the telephone was first invented it was predicted that the telegraph transmitter and sounder would soon be consigned to the scrap heap, and that the places which knew the telegraph operator would know him no more forever; but he is yet with us, and there is no evidence that the tribe will soon become extinct. On the other hand, the invention of the telephone has increased opportunities for employment in many ways.

It is scarcely likely that even the most recent and successful experiments in wireless telegraphy will cause copper plants to close down, or cause a panic in telegraph or telephone securities. On general principles there is room for any and all improvements on electrical lines, and to no class of people do these improvements mean more than to the intelligent, skilled electrical worker.



# Memory Book of Union Holds Many, Many



DISCOVERED IN FOREMAN HICKS' MEMORY CHEST BY PHIL BENDER, CHICAGO.

1, John P. McClean, assistant superintendent; 2, George A. Warrance, superintendent; 3, Frank Herbert, assistant superintendent; 4, H. H. Beardslee; 5, R. Harris; 6, C. Demarr; 7, C. Adelman; 8, B. E. Tate; 9, James Murphy; 10, M. Durkin; 11, William Bowler; 12, John Manley; 13, C. Groshon; 14, F. Alexander; 15, T. Hannigan; 16, John Kane; 17, W. Mather; 18, John Givans; 19, W. Adams; 20, George Lowery; 21, W. Hicks; 22, William Gilby; 23, A. H. Irwin; 24, P. Keefe; 25, Edw. Keefe; 26, C. G. Sperry; 27, William Brod; 28, F. Nornstein; 29, W. Taylor; 30, J. Leets; 31, William Kane; 32, H. Woodward; 33, C. M. Jones; 34, Hy. Vogel; 35, T. McCarthy; 36, F. Kelly; 37, W. Johnson; 38, F. Maher; 39, W. Kerry; 40, John Regan; 41, Al McIntyre.



AN ENTERPRISING GROUP IN CLEVELAND IN 1904

Included in this group are: Ed. Lyon, L. U. No. 17; H. Derolph, L. U. 112; Chicago, L. U. No. 9; John Campbell; Joe Roach, L. U. No. 39; Owen Britton, deceased; "Whitey" Getzen, long tail; "Curley" Bader, deceased; William Chase, L. U. 39; Jesse Kurtz, Ray Alexander, L. U. No. 38; Jesse Ketchen, long tail; Duncan McIntyre; "Blincky" Gleson, iron worker; Bruce Austin, deceased.



# Records of Lives Lived and Tasks Achieved



GROUP OF ELECTRICIANS, NORFOLK NAVY YARD ABOUT 1900

This is a photo-copy made by Phil Mayo, Navy Yard Electrician. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 17, 23, 24 and 26 are still on the Navy Yard payroll, 18 is retired, and 22 passed on.

1, Frank Walker; 2, Dick Marsden; 3, "Casey" Jones; 4, "Monk" Frye; 5, "Chicken" Tebault; 6, "Ted" Page; 7, Dick DeCalb; 8, L. L. Britt; 9, "Pos" Etheridge; 10, Fred Ladd; 11, John Smith; 12, Bob Henley; 13, Bob Gumble; 14, Beck; 15, Jerry Summerlin; 16, Mears; 17, Steve Cuthrel; 18, "Pop" Richardson; 19, Fred Howard; 20, Dan Lanahan; 21, Bob Allison; 22, "Noisy" Holmes; 23, L. McCall; 24, Billy Cole; 25, W. J. Price; 26, G. B. Steinhilber; 27, Carty; 28, "Fatty" Watkins; 29, "Red" Matthews; 30, "Hoghead" Wallace; 31, Riley Richardson.

A LABOR DAY PARADE IN 1890 IN CHICAGO

1, John L. Collins; 2, Gabe Malloy; 3, Joe Driscoll; 4, Charles Green; 5, Vincent Fish; 6, Gilbert Nelson; 7, Erickson; 8, Miles Paul; 9, Mike Gavin; 10, Edward Collins; 11, John Stauff; 12, Fred Jackson; 13, Mike O'Malley; 14, "Kid" Maitland; 15, William Knapp; 16, Dickerson; 17, James L. Collins; 18, William O'Donnel; 19, George Levine; 20, "Kid" Blake; 21, George Rau; 22, Bob McCarthy; 23, Edw. Kelly; 24, Henry Knapp; 25, William McDonald; 26, "Red" Lowery; 27, Sid. Brennon; 28, Art. Chisholm; 29, "Stormy" Walsh; 30, Ed. Haeltlielt; 31, Charles La Marr.





# Number Two Used To Be In Milwaukee—What Days!

By M. E. CUSTIN, L. U. No. 494, Milwaukee

**T**HIRTY or forty years ago is not such a long time but at the pace we are travelling human beings have accomplished more in the past forty years than in any other period in the history of the world, 'tis said.

In that period, from 1890 to 1900, in my opinion, is one of greatest interest to us inasmuch as it is filled with struggles to break through the workers' standards that had been set for ages. The method of production and merchandising underwent a change from the individually owned and operated industry to one of capitalized control of production and with this change a struggle of the workers to organize themselves into trade unions.

Available records show that in Milwaukee as in other parts of the country a struggle was being waged by the workers to gain recognition of their labor unions and in connection with this was the attempt of the two bodies, the Knights of Labor and the American Federation of Labor, to enroll those unions under their banner.

Milwaukee, then, as now, was a city of many industries; it had one of the best seaman unions on the Great Lakes, tannery workers, shoemakers, glass blowers, building craftsmen and according to an old newspaper, even stenographers were organizing into trade unions in a struggle for better conditions.

In 1892 the tannery workers went out on strike followed a few days later by the shoe workers in sympathy; later, a news item states, that bricklayers, employed on a downtown job, struck against a seven day week and after a few days were granted time and one-half for Sunday work.

## Paid His Own Way

It was early in the spring of '92 that "Dutch" Miller beat his way up from St. Louis and organized Local No. 2 of the National Union of Electrical Workers. Local No. 1 was St. Louis.

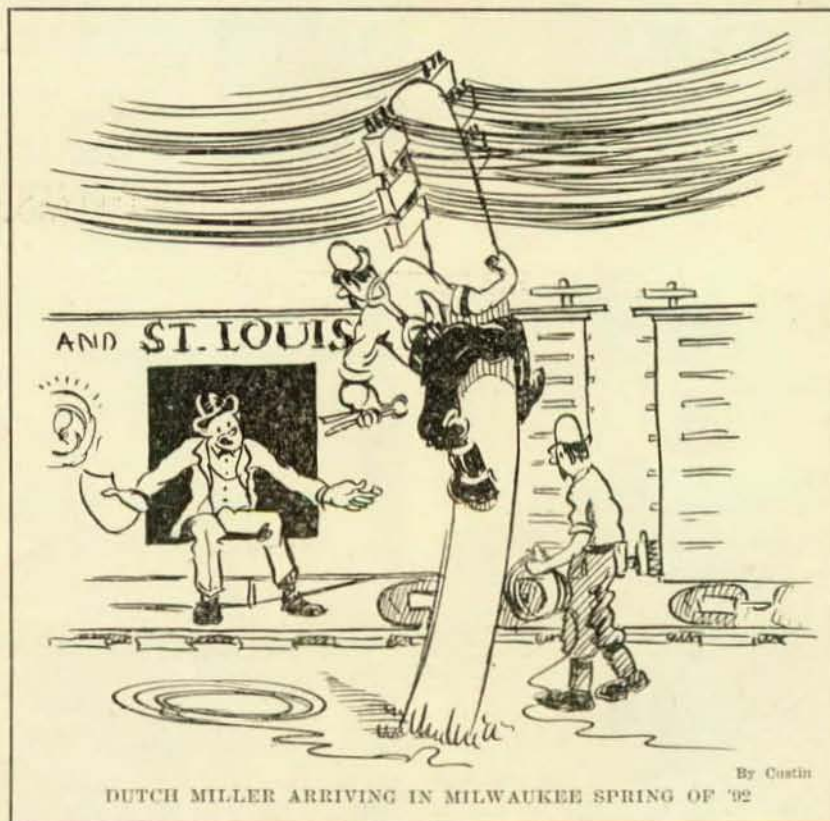
He stayed around this town about a month at his own expense until he was satisfied that a local was established and then went to New York. Later he became the first president of the Brotherhood.

I have tried to learn the names of the charter members but the few men that are here today are unable to recall the names correctly and opinions differ but have been informed by one who knows that for reasons best known to themselves the records have been destroyed. The membership included men working for the light company, telephone company and the one or two electrical shops that were then doing business.

In 1896 the street car men went on strike and Local No. 2 went out a few days later in sympathy. M. J. Quirk was president of No. 2 and a week later J. T. Kelly, the

**How Dutch Miller rode a box-car up from St. Louis in 1891, to Milwaukee to establish the second link in a nation-wide chain makes interesting reading. No record of the early days, however, slight or humble, will be ignored by future historians of our organization.**

national secretary, came in to help with the trouble. There were at that time about 140 members of Local No. 2, and they all came out. The battle lasted for about eight months and shortly thereafter all trace of the local was lost. Those boys deserve a lot of credit for the pioneering they did in the electrical field.



DUTCH MILLER ARRIVING IN MILWAUKEE SPRING OF '92

Then followed locals 424, 83, 494 and also an 899, a lineman's local that lasted the duration of a good light job that 494 made.

Local No. 83 was a factor in the city for a few years having organized the telephone and some of the light company's men, but a strike for the eight-hour day thinned the ranks.

## Good Old Days

To those locals we owe what conditions we have and enjoy today; if it were not for the struggle they went through and the lessons that were learned we would be making little progress today.

In that period from 1890 to 1900, called the Gay Nineties, men were more aggressive, taking their few pleasures wholeheartedly. A pony of beer could be pur-

chased for a dollar, and ten cents refunded if the keg was returned. Those who could afford it would hire a rig for a proud drive over a dusty road to some remote picnic ground. The ambition of a young man's life was to hire a buggy so that he could take his girl for a slow drive through the countryside, and talk of the future.

Possibly because of the simple pleasures they enjoyed their feelings were deeper and life more serious; men would stick to their convictions and argue their point as long as some one would argue.

If we had the same spirit among our membership today that prevailed in those days, what unions we would have.

## How to Be Safe In A Tornado

The old-fashioned "cyclone cellar" is still the best device that science can suggest to save lives during the intensely dangerous tornadoes of the middle west. In discussing Kansas tornadoes in

the Government's official weather publication, the "Monthly Weather Review," Mr. S. D. Flora credits this once-familiar outdoor cave, sod-roofed and dug low enough so that its top projected only a few inches above the ground, with probably having been "the means of saving more lives from tornadoes than anything else" and with being "still one of the best places of refuge ever contrived."

In the early days of western settlement the sight of any black, funnel-shaped cloud heading toward the farmhouse was the signal for adults to pick up young children and run instantly for the cyclone cellar. Many a pioneer housewife reached that shelter just in time to see her home vanish into fragments. With the growth of towns cyclone cellars have become less fashionable, but so has the death toll of tornadoes increased. The Weather Bureau recognizes a certain variety of close, sultry weather as typical "tornado weather,"

Mr. Flora says, but no

one can predict the actual occurrence or paths of these most violent of all known storms. Escape from death in such a storm usually depends, he concludes, either upon blind luck or upon extremely quick thinking when the storm appears. If no cyclone cellar is available, the safest place, Mr. Flora believes, is in the southwest corner of the basement of a frame house, crouched close to the wall.

## FRIEND IN NEED

Teller—Yes, Summers is a good friend of mine. He showed confidence in me when the clouds were dark and threatening.

Ask—In what way?

Teller—He lent me his umbrella.



# Local 134 Finds Historian—Stirring Early Days

By DANIEL F. CLEARY, L. U. No. 134, Chicago

*Editor's Note: The writing of sectional histories in the United States has long been a well-developed part of the historian's profession. The writing of histories of labor locals has been neglected. It is conceivable that the history of a local labor union, in a great industrial center like Chicago, may throw searching light on the development of the community. L. U. No. 134, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Chicago, has been in existence since 1893. It has played a meritorious and important part in the upbuilding of one of the great cities of the world. The opening events of this story are herewith produced from Mr. Cleary's recent book, "Forty Years of the Organized Electrical Workers."*

## FORTY YEARS OF THE UNIONIZED ELECTRICAL WORKERS

### Early Electrical Workers

IT is probable that the first labor employed on a large scale in connection with the electrical industry owes its origin to the telegraph. The first telegraph station was installed in Chicago in 1848, eleven years after the incorporation of the city. The telephone was first on exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876, and it was two years later that the first telephone was placed in operation in Chicago. The first power station for the generation of electric lighting was installed in the city in 1880, the first underground system for high voltage lines in 1892. Annunciators were invented in 1876, and these, with other bell wiring apparatus, were introduced in Chicago shortly after.

The hours of labor averaged ten hours per day or more, and wages to say the least, were low. During the period from 1848 to 1860 linemen employed throughout the country received a wage not to exceed \$25 per month with board, and the working day was usually from daylight to dark. In 1860 approximately 25,000 miles of telegraph lines were in use throughout the United States. In 1870 a number of linemen employed on these lines, with an imperfect organization, went on strike for better wages and for more equitable working hours. This strike continued for some time but is recorded as lost. Miscellaneous groups of these linemen in different parts of the country maintained organizations after a fashion, later affiliating with and merging into the Knights of Labor which became prominent in 1876. It is known that a district council of linemen and telegraph operators perfected an organization in 1881. This organization, however, was extinct by 1883.

### Chicago's First Organized Electrical Workers

As a result of propaganda and craft organizing carried on in Chicago early in 1890 by the Trade and Labor Assembly of Chicago, a group of electrical workers formed an organization called The Brotherhood of Electrical Mechanics. An exact reprint of one of the old circulars used in creating interest for the first get-together meeting is reproduced on the following page.

This group in 1890 did not exceed fifty members, most of whom were employed on old established work, such as interior wiring, bell work, and the electric installation work on power plants. They continued as an independent unit from their inception in July, 1890, until the summer of 1893, when they affiliated with the National Bro-

therhood of Electrical Workers, receiving Charter No. 41. Their life, however, under the charter was short. In 1894 the organization left the National Brotherhood and resumed its former status as an independent unit, adopting its former name, The Brotherhood of Electrical Mechanics.

In the fall of 1893 the organization of electrical workers known as Local 9, consisting of linemen and electrical workers engaged on interior wiring, separated. The inside workers affiliated with the National Brotherhood, receiving Charter No. 11. They

(Continued on page 500)

# Fellow Workmen

**In looking over the labor field we see that all trades and crafts are forming labor organizations for the protection of their trade and the bettering of their condition.**

**Why should not those engaged in ELECTRIC LIGHT CONSTRUCTION have an organization for their protection? Look around and see what other trades have accomplished by being united.**

**There will be an OPEN MEETING of**

# Electricians

**on WEDNESDAY EVE, JULY 16, 1890, at 8 p. m., at 167 E. Washington-st., top floor, for the purpose of forming an organization. We will have good speakers present to address you on the benefits of organization.**

**You are requested to come.**

**By authority of**

**TRADE AND LABOR ASSEMBLY  
OF CHICAGO, ILL.**

**Wm. C. Hollister & Bro., Printers, Rear 119 Clark St. Chicago. Tel. 510.**



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Official Publication International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Devoted  
to the  
Cause



of  
Organized  
Labor

Volume XXVIII Washington, D. C., September, 1929 No. 9

**Convention Opens** The representative assembly of the union convenes in Miami this month. The occasion serves to bring men from far-flung branches of the organization together. From Panama, Canada and the United States, from east, west, south and north, strategic men will arrive to discuss policies of the union, which are, let it not be forgotten, also policies of the electrical industry. The occasion has far more important results than the visible accomplishments will indicate. Corridor conversations will develop new ideas, will exchange new methods, and will generate that fraternal spirit which is so essential to the continued, smooth running of a democratic organization. It will not be forgotten that a union is more than an economic instrument, it is a fellowship.

The occasion also gives the International Brotherhood opportunity to send greetings to its fellow workers throughout the world, and to rejoice in the continued advancement of wage-earners everywhere.

Without manifesting an unhealthy optimism, without showing too youthful enthusiasm, we can honestly record that the union has made real advances this biennium. The union has grown in esteem. Wages have shown substantial increase. Work—while not as stable as we had once hoped—has been fair. Conditions have improved. The five-day week has spread rapidly, as a necessary adjunct to machine production. The technical equipment of the organization has greatly increased. In short, real progress has been made all along the line. If we were asked to review, however, the most remarkable advance made since 1927, we would not first name any of these things. We would say, the growth in morale. Electrical workers are a well-disciplined lot. They see very clearly the relationship of their union to the future. They know that theirs is a growing, basically essential industry, of illimitable possibilities. They see, too, their relationship to the industry. They know that they can not advance at the expense of the industry, that their welfare is bound up with the welfare of the industry as a whole. Conversely they believe, with all their might, that the industry will operate best, most efficiently and come nearer to serving the nation, when and if it is tied up with the union.

With this faith the organization is imbued, and with it, it goes forward.

## Crux of Organization

In the beginning, the primary problem of the union was organization. In the present, the primary problem of the union is maintaining organization. In the end, the primary problem of the union will be perpetuation of organization. All problems are resolved into organization problems. This is so because the union is working in the very unpredictable stuff called human nature. Human nature is a composite of blindness and foresight, stupidity and intelligence, of selfishness and enlightenment.

It is extremely difficult for a man to see that he can get more for himself by giving up certain privileges to the group, than he can by riding roughshod over the group. Usually he won't believe it. And sometimes, we are sorry to say, in the case of strong, ruthless individuals, the principle isn't true. The fellow can get more by exploiting the group, than by working within it. But it remains true for 99 out of every 100 persons; but because of the strong one, who rides roughshod, some of the 99 live in hope that they, too, may emulate the man on horseback. After all, this condition describes the true dilemma of organization. The appeal must be made to man's social nature, to triumph over his egoistic desires. It must be made to his civilized instincts in conflict with his cave-man appetites. The appeal is never sure-fire. Some men, by nature social, respond quickly. Many others ignore the invitation to rise to a level of human decency quite incompatible at times, with their natures.

We know that many honest but sentimental persons believe that getting men into an organization is simple. They take this child-like view because they have not met the foregoing paradox face to face in all its devastating diversity and tantalizing plausibility.

## In Light of Modern Progress

The intellectual poverty to which open-shoppers have been reduced is startlingly apparent in "Law and Labor," official organ of the League for Industrial Rights, alias, the Anti-Boycott Association. From the first this periodical has assumed a noble, holier-than-thou manner, and clothed itself in the cold, judicial, fake-fair mantle of the pseudo-legal mind.

Formerly the periodical "Law and Labor" laid down ponderous truths, about individual liberty. Now it is reduced to sniping at every liberal pronouncement. In the August number it devotes pages to petty hair-splitting attack on the Federal Council of Churches and the American Federation of Labor.

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the open-shoppers have no moral, economic, or intellectual ground upon which to predicate their anti-social movement. Their sole remaining prop is the courts. They hope to scatter enough legal dust in the eyes of fatigued judges to win the courts to doing what legislatures never will. Even now they see an essential crutch slipping from their hands. The anti-trust laws, upon which they posit their cases against labor unions are seriously under fire.

Poor old open-shoppers, they have often made themselves hideous. Now they will make themselves ridiculous with their reactionary capers.



**International Courtesies** A Hindoo has written a book entitled "Uncle Sham." This levels an attack at the moral pretensions of Uncle Sam. It enumerates lynchings, prohibition violations and other trespasses against the code prevalent in the United States. Leon Feuchtwanger, a German, takes a shot at the intellectual poverty of the American business man and other American weaknesses in his satiric book, called "Pep, American Song Book." This is a sample of Herr Feuchtwanger's wit:

Doradus is a hundred thousand light years  
from our nation  
But Europe is still further from  
Americanization.  
Baby!

The quota law keeps out the undesirables  
effectively  
The Nordic strain is organized and sells  
ideals collectively  
Sweet Mama!

Viscount Rothermere, an Englishman, who controls a string of popular British newspapers, writes a frank editorial:

"The Gulf Stream goes from west to east across the Atlantic, but the Gold Stream goes the other way \* \* \* Wall Street has become a powerful suction-pump, which is drawing the world of capital, and the suction is fast producing a vacuum over here. That is why bank-rates are rising throughout Europe. That is the reason of the steady withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England. That is the explanation of the frequent visits which the Governor of the Bank, Mr. Montague Norman, pays to New York and Washington. Nearly all the surplus output of wealth on this side of the Atlantic is being changed immediately into American stock-certificates \* \* \* The entire development of modern civilization was governed by the migration of Aryan tribes before history began. The future of the world may be equally affected by the migration of capital to America that is going on before our eyes. No one who understands its full magnitude and importance can fail to ask the question: 'Will Wall Street swallow Europe?'"

Unlike the Hindoo, the German, the Englishman strongly advocates cultivating friendly relations with the United States. This, he says, is England's destiny. Her only hope. Viscount Rothermere does not rail at American foibles. He sees something inevitable in the slow economic conquest of Europe.

**Appraising America's Greatness** Viscount Rothermere quite as favorably appraises America's strength: "People in Europe sometimes say grudgingly about the United States that it was the war which made her rich. That statement is only partly true. The war speeded up America's advance to the financial domination of the world. It made her richer and Europe poorer, but even without the war the gigantic resources and advantages of the United States would in the end have brought about the same result.

"Within her borders are nearly 120,000,000 people, spread

over an area as large as Europe, with consuming capacity and standards of living that vary less than those of Lancashire differ from those of London. Work and money-making are almost the sole interests of the entire nation. Americans have few hobbies, no leisured class, and rarely retire from business. Their huge country has no tariff barriers, and possesses the most efficient system of transportation and communication that exists. Beneath and upon the enormous and still only partially developed territory of the United States are found very nearly all the raw materials its manufacturers require. Its businesses are organized in large units, with highly skilled executive control. Guinea-pig directors are unknown. The President of any one of a score of American corporations is almost as great a figure as any political President or Prime Minister in Europe.

"Statistics and salesmanship are the scientific hobbies of the nation. Its capitalists are courageous and restlessly well paid. There are no trade union restrictions and no unemployment dole. The country's seaboard lies on the world's two greatest oceans. Europe, South America and the East are equally accessible as markets for American products. With such supreme advantages nothing could keep the United States from becoming the richest and most powerful nation in the world."

In such a nation, the labor movement can become great and powerful. It can become so by adopting "scientific hobbies," by placing the union structure upon a foundation of factual knowledge, and scientific technique.

**Fast-Flying Power Giants** Electrical workers will watch with rapt attention developments in the senatorial investigation of the so-called power trust. This is expected to get under way early in the new session of Congress, and promises to bring fresh disclosures of the interlocked ramifications of the utilities.

Senator Couzens is reputed to have "slipped a fast one over" on the power lobby in Washington. His victorious resolution is sweeping. It includes the radio and telephone industries. Well, it may, for these will be shown to have pleasant and lucrative connections with the power groups.

Between the time that the Senate first sought to investigate the power fraternity, and 1929—about three years—banking interests have been busy welding a close-knit unity of most of the far-stretching utilities. Morgan has just completed a huge merger in New York State that sent investigators for Governor Roosevelt scrambling to legal tomes, to see if the House of Morgan "had the right." Like Frederick the Great, Morgan and his kind, act and let the other fellow invoke authorities. It is becoming increasingly clear that there are three great zones of influence in the power field: (1) The east and southeast dominated by the Electric Bond and Share and the House of Morgan; (2) the midwest and New England dominated by Insull; (3) the far west and the Pacific coast, which appear to be the purlieu of the fast-flying Byllesby crowd.

A Senatorial investigation may or may not arouse public interest in power mergers. We hope it will fasten attention on two needs in the power field, (1) for greatly lowered rates; (2) for wider union organization.





# WOMAN'S WORK



## His Interests Are Her's and Her Children's Interests

BY A WORKER'S WIFE

**L**ONG before the dawn of history the family was born. Before the hairy cave man learned to cook his meat, he was sharing his cave with a woman of the species and their children scrambled on the hard dirt floor. The family, as a unit in the work, government, economic, emotional and social life of the world has endured for a long, long time. Customs may change, but human nature does not, and as long as man and woman wish to live together in permanent companionship, the family will hold steadfast.

Among the rich and the idle the obligation is less binding because the need is not so great. A wealthy woman may divorce her husband and not disturb the equilibrium of her life. She does not depend on him for support; she has millions in her own right. He cannot give her comfort, for she is surfeited with luxury. She has scarcely time for companionship, for she is pursued by too many acquaintances. Even their children do not need the services of a father or a mother, for they are being brought up, on the best technical advice, by highly trained nurses and teachers.

But among working people the pillar of the family stands firm because it has been built to stand the stresses and strains of everyday life. Members of the family are necessary to each other, because they must depend on each other for so much. If mother is too ill to get up and rush the breakfast on the table, someone else must step into the breach or father will be late to work, and the money that he would be docked would mean that someone would have to do without something.

### Work is a Bond

The economic interests of the worker are closely allied with others of his craft, in his city. If they band together, they will gain by it, and if they merge their efforts with those of other crafts in their town, and those of their own craft in other cities, they will gain according to their efforts and their mutual strength. Workers of all nations dimly realize that they have the same interest in preventing war, slavery, greed, oppression and famine and as time goes on they may work together more closely to secure peace and plenty for all. They do not see this clearly as yet, for like a magnet, the farther we get away from the center, the looser becomes the pull of common interest. But the interests of the worker and his wife are identical. The center of the universe for each worker's wife is not "ME" but "my husband and me." For richer or for poorer, in sickness or in health, we are indissolubly one. We stand shoulder to shoulder in storm or in fair weather.

That is why it is a good portent of further success for organized electrical workers, that their wives and other women relatives are banding together into women's auxiliaries to aid and supplement the ac-

tivities of the local unions. The marked increase in auxiliary organization this year has been due solely to the splendid spirit of intelligent women, who have not been content with the indispensable service they are doing for their husbands and families in their own homes, but have extended their energies into a wider sphere.

This has been an encouraging year in auxiliary organization. Since January many fine groups have gone into action. Some of them have elected press secretaries



### IN OUR PRIVATE HALL OF FAME

Miss Ethel M. Smith, a tried and true advocate of unionism, member of the national executive committee of the Woman's Trade Union League, the author of a new and authoritative volume, "Toward Equal Rights for Men and Women," which outlines the progress that has been made in removing legal discriminations against the woman worker and citizen.

and have been welcomed gladly to the correspondence section of the JOURNAL, and have done a great deal in encouraging other groups to form. Other auxiliaries have never written to us but the good work they are doing is often mentioned in correspondence from local unions. We hope that we may meet them in these columns before long, and in the meantime, we can feel their influence as they spread good cheer and friendship in their own locality.

Organization of auxiliaries has not been forced by the International Office, it has been done by voluntary effort of the locals and the women. In fact, the International has never been empowered to organize auxiliaries and could lend only moral support.

Some of the groups are social clubs that

do wonders for attendance at local meetings and create good fellowship among the men-folks with their parties. Other women have organized more ambitiously, have worked out an impressive ritual and hold their meetings as earnestly as the local union.

Not content with planning good times, they are forging ahead in the important field of unemployment relief and family welfare.

By means of "pantry showers" and benefits to raise money, auxiliaries are doing a great deal to help unfortunate members of the local who have been thrown out of work through the ups and downs of the profit system. Aid from such a source is gratefully received. It is like neighbors helping each other in time of trouble, and makes us feel, indeed, that electrical workers are all one big family. And don't let the Brothers feel that human kindness of this sort is bad business for the local union, for a man who might be forced to leave the union in order to find work, rather than see his family suffer, may be tided over till business picks up, through the considerateness of the women in the auxiliary.

New groups that have been organized only a few months are going ahead like seasoned campaigners. Women of the auxiliary to Locals Nos. 84 and 613 of Atlanta, Ga., are so enthusiastic about spreading the benefits of unionism among the other women folks that they are giving wonderful assistance in organizing auxiliaries in other cities. This is fine work. It reminds us of the days when the Brotherhood first came into existence, and Henry Miller of St. Louis, the first Grand President, went out organizing from town to town, working at his craft to provide himself with money. It is this kind of co-operation that we need today. The Atlanta group knows all about how to organize the electrical workers' women adherents, and they are eager to explain how to any other local that is interested.

### Can Aid in Trouble

Wives of electrical workers will not be content to let their auxiliary be just another "lodge," indulging in card games, drill teams and gossip. While these activities are harmless enough, they should be confined to other clubs, and should not use up the time of a labor union auxiliary. There are so many important things for us to do, all bearing indirectly or directly on the welfare of our husbands and families.

In time of strike a smoothly-functioning auxiliary will be "standing shoulder to shoulder" with the men. Women who would otherwise have to stay at home worrying about the progress of the fight will be able to join with their sisters carrying out relief plans, getting up tag days and benefits, and in the often-neglected job of enlisting public sympathy on the side of labor.

In many cities labor is finding it neces-

(Continued on page 501)



LUXURIOUS FUR COATS

ARE

UNION MADE

From the new  
"lombey" rac-  
coon to smart  
Hudson Seal,  
these fine fur  
coats are the  
product of  
fur Workers  
No. 52-57 of St.  
Paul, Minn.

PCE.

© P. C. E. 1934

The advertisement features six models wearing various fur coats. Two models are on the left, one in a long, light-colored coat and another in a shorter, darker coat. In the center is a rectangular inset showing a model in a dark fur coat. To the right of the inset are two more models, one in a patterned fur coat and another in a long, dark fur coat. A decorative banner at the top reads "LUXURIOUS FUR COATS" and "ARE UNION MADE". A small text box in the bottom left corner describes the coats as being made by fur workers in St. Paul, Minn. The initials "PCE." and a copyright notice "© P. C. E. 1934" are visible in the bottom right corner.



# Better Labor Relations Aim of American Churches

(Prepared by the Commission on the Church and Social Service of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.)

FOR two decades the churches of this country have been urging their members engaged in industry, employers and employees alike, to apply the spirit and principles of Christ in business relationships.

They have not only emphasized the need of co-operative effort, the sacredness of human life, the power of unselfish action, the social stewardship of property, and the subordination of the profit motive to the spirit of service, but time and again the churches have called attention to specific evils which are sacrificing human life. They have protested against the inhumanity and wastefulness of child labor, the unfair exploitation of the labor of women, unnecessary Sunday work and night work, an overlong workday, not only in southern mills but in other parts of the country; and they have protested that these hardships on the workers persist in the face of overproduction. While recognizing the general prosperity of the country, they have called attention to persistent and serious unemployment, to the economic insecurity of old age among the workers, and to low standards of income and therefore of living in large sections of the population. They have pointed out that all are involved in responsibility for these evils and that so long as a single worker suffers, all share the guilt. They have felt obliged, in loyalty to the Gospel, to point out glaring and unjust inequalities in the distribution of national wealth and income, and that there is not as yet the dedication of industrial leadership and capital to human welfare which the law of God demands. They have persistently taught labor's right to organization, and the social importance of such organization in order to secure to labor a proper influence not only in industry but in national life.

Now the time has come for insistence upon practice and actual experimentation in brotherly relations in business establishments. Discipleship to Christ in business must take this form. A new evangelism must come into being, an evangelism which impels men holding positions of influence or possessing great economic power to devote themselves and their resources to human welfare, as a part of the Christian program.

In this Labor Sunday message we therefore turn from pronouncements to suggestions for action, to the end that Christian people shall be challenged to specific and practical undertakings.

First of all, every local church and organization of churches needs to examine its own practice as employer with reference to staff workers and caretakers, employees in denominational offices and publishing houses, and practices in building and letting of contracts for printing, repairs, equipment and all other enterprises. The churches must not compromise their own teaching out of a desire for economy. They cannot afford to contribute to the lowering of living standards, nor to the disorganization of labor. Rather the churches should take the lead in raising standards.

Each local church should address itself to industrial conditions in its own community with renewed energy. We suggest, in co-operation if possible with social agencies, that studies be made of the local industrial situation in one or more of its aspects in order to secure a working knowledge of facts. What are the local conditions as to length of the workday, safety and health? How do wages compare with the cost of living? How many mothers must work outside the home

## Federal Council of Churches issues annual Labor Day message.

to supplement the family income? What is the effect on the family? What are the handicaps of women in factory, store and office? Are domestic workers employed on a schedule of reasonable hours and adequate wages? Do they have regular times off each week and are they furnished pleasant rooms? What are the labor policies of local stores and factories? Are the workers allowed organization, and are they dealt with collectively? Who are the employers and labor officials who are manifestly seeking to follow Christ in daily practice? Do pastors have contacts with labor as they have long been accustomed to have with the chamber of commerce? Are industries being encouraged to take forward steps such as providing unemployment insurance, vacations with pay and labor representation?

The gospel is for all mankind, for employed and employers alike. Labor leaders and the rank and file are as obligated to the principles of service, public spirit, earnest and skillful work and co-operative effort as are the leaders of capital. Labor also needs unselfish leadership. The true labor movement has a religious motive, in that it is inspired by a passion for human life and for social justice.

Christian people through the appropriate agencies should be interested in and promote social legislation. Has your state enacted laws forbidding child labor, night work and long hours for women, and providing adequate old age pensions and workmen's accident compensations? Is rock dusting in the bituminous coal mines required by law in order to prevent catastrophes from explosions? These are illustrations of what needs to be done in the field of social legislation.

We recommend most earnestly that pastors shall make more use of their buildings and property for these great and appealing human causes. An industrial relations dinner might be given during the year, inviting labor leaders and employers. It is well to bring in experts, men who have thought deeply or who have notable accomplishments to their credit, to discuss these social and industrial problems.

Church people should study the history of the labor movement so as to appreciate its significance in the struggle for better standards of life. Pastors and some members of each church should have personal acquaintance with the leaders of the labor unions in their community. There should be friendly exchange of visits with individual unions and central labor councils. In many cases church members who are also trade unionists will furnish a natural point of contact. It is neither partisan nor inappropriate to invite a labor representative to speak in the church on the ideals of the labor movement and the achievements of labor organization for the better life of the work people. Churches have a real opportunity to help in workers' education through assisting trades councils to obtain speakers when desired, possibly organizing classes or obtaining teachers, or offering the facilities of the church plant for such work. The churches should exert their influence to maintain the constitutional rights to freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly in their own communities even in times of strike.

All Christians should become conscious of the basic social and ethical problems of our industrial civilization. They are human problems. They lie in the church's field of teaching and social effort. The responsibility of leadership lies with the pastor. The churches must be more aggressive, more informed, more willing to take hazards for righteousness, more swift to come to the help of the oppressed, if they are to fulfill the mission of Christ, and are to make that contribution to social welfare which can be rightfully expected of them.

## Alcohol Acts As Anesthetic

A method of anesthesia used by surgeons of ancient Egypt more than four thousand years ago has been revived by a surgeon of the City of Mexico, Dr. Miguel G. Marin, on the ground that when properly used it is better than ether, chloroform or anything else invented in the last forty centuries. The anesthetic is alcohol. The only difference between Dr. Marin's method and the ancient Egyptian one is that the Mexican surgeon injects the drug into a vein instead of merely letting the patient drink enough alcohol to make him dead drunk. Egyptian surgeons used two kinds of anesthesia to keep the patient quiet during the operation, something even more necessary for internal operations than the mere prevention of pain. One way was to stupefy the patient with large quantities of alcohol. The other was to hit him on the head with a wooden mallet and to operate while he was "knocked out." After the Egyptian civilization fell, both methods were forgotten. Surgeons of the Middle Ages merely held down their patients and operated without any anesthetic at all. In Dr. Marin's revival of the ancient alcoholic method a little pure alcohol is mixed with a solution of glucose in water and the mixture injected slowly into a vein. The patient becomes unconscious within ten or fifteen minutes, with the body completely relaxed, a condition which modern surgeons desire as much as did their ancient Egyptian confreres.

## Programs Read In Dark

The problem of how to read your theatre program in the dark has been solved in London by a new paper and ink now under practical trial. The paper is dyed black when it is made and the ink used for printing on it is white. In the light, the program consists of white letters on a black background, like a photographic negative. In the dark, however, the white print is slightly luminous, so that the names and roles of the actors are visible in letters of light even in the darkest room. The secret is that the white "ink" used contains a tiny trace of a radioactive element similar to radium. It also contains another chemical which shines in the dark when acted on by rays emitted by the radio-active element. Thus the dim glow of the printed letters is produced, like the glow of the figures on a radium watch face. Although all radio-active elements are expensive, as are also the chemicals which shine when exposed to radio-activity, such small quantities of these materials are necessary in the new white ink that the cost of the luminous programs is said to be not much greater than ordinary printing. The words of the program do not need to be brightly luminous. Indeed, a very dim glow is really better than a bright one, since a bright glow might produce enough diffuse light to illuminate the whole auditorium and disturb the audience.



# Romance and the Day's Job



The day's job is hard; it brings problems; it exacts its pay; it has its vexations; it goes unrecorded by press and history. Yet, now and then, to those who toil come moments of realization and vision.

"Upon us, as upon wheels," say the men behind the belts and motors, "moves the great industrial machine."

In honor of these men, in recognition of those moments of sudden realization, these industrial pictures, which catch some of the hidden spirit of the job, are printed.

## 1. NO INTERRUPTION TO SERVICE

*Superpower with high tension lines brings new dangers to the old job of the lineman.*

## 2. THE CABLEMAN

*Specialized knowledge as well as skill enters into laying the main "nerve" of the telephone system.*

## 3. THE BRAIN BEHIND THE MOTOR

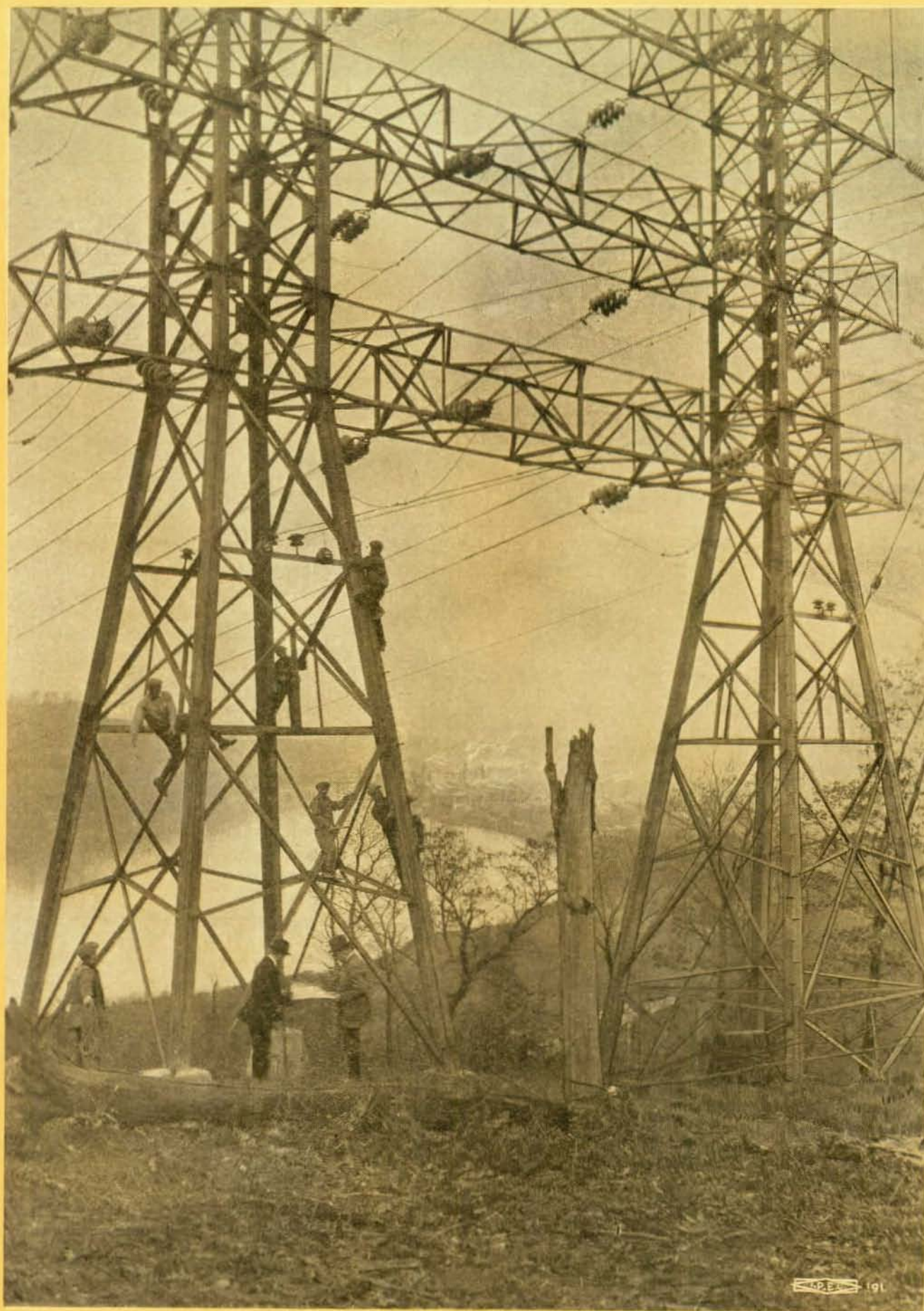
*Behind the electric lamp is the power station; within the power station are huge, tireless generators; behind the generator, is the unsleeping human supervisor.*

## 4. MIAMI, THE PLAYGROUND OF THE AMERICAN TROPICS

*This Enchantress of American cities is only one of many play places created by an era of increased leisure and huge industrial profits.*

Industrial photographs are the work of Lewis Hine, industrial photographer. Engraving by the Art Photo Engraving Co., and printing and press work by the National Publishing Company.





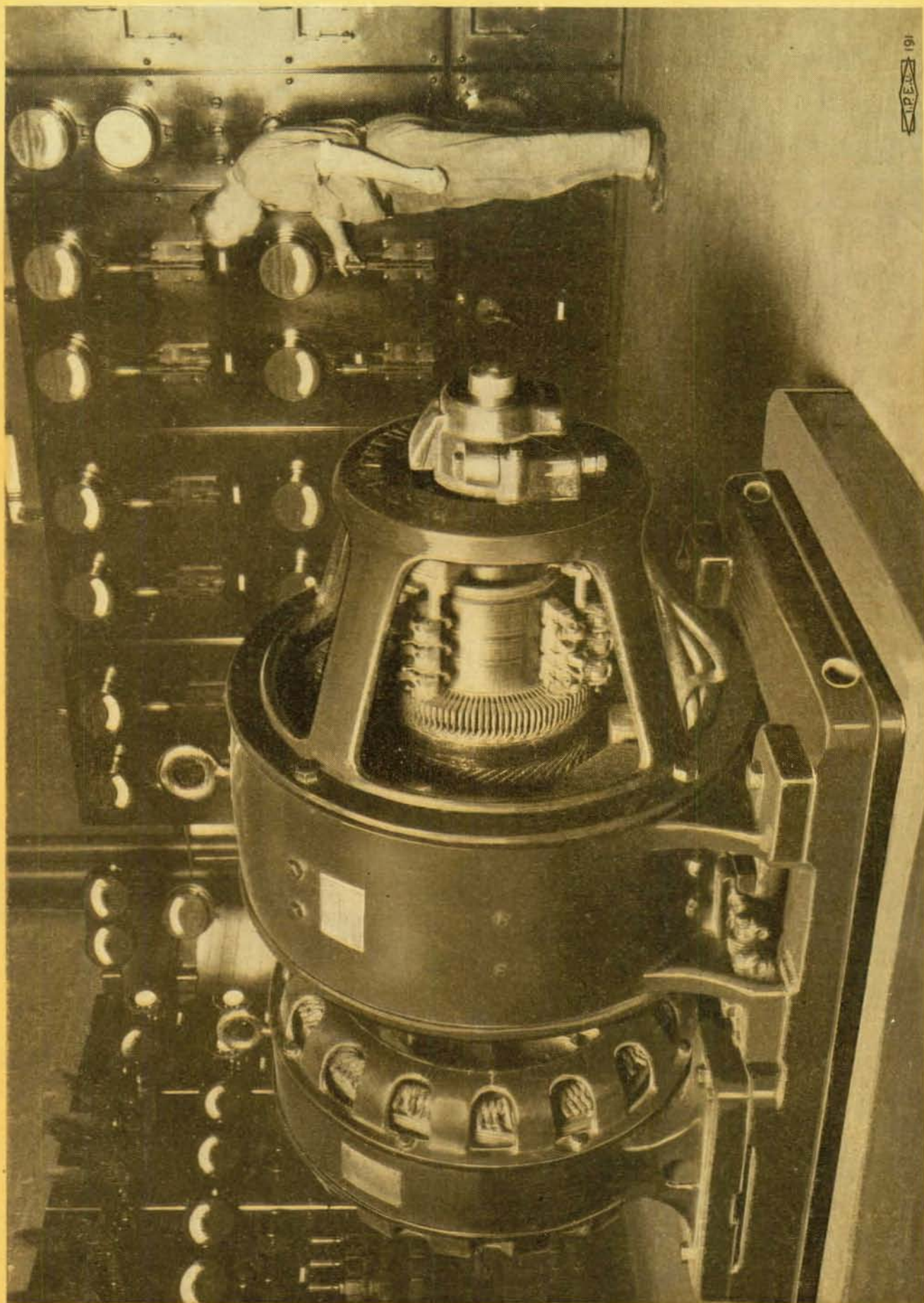
NO INTERRUPTION TO SERVICE





THE CABLEMAN





APR 191

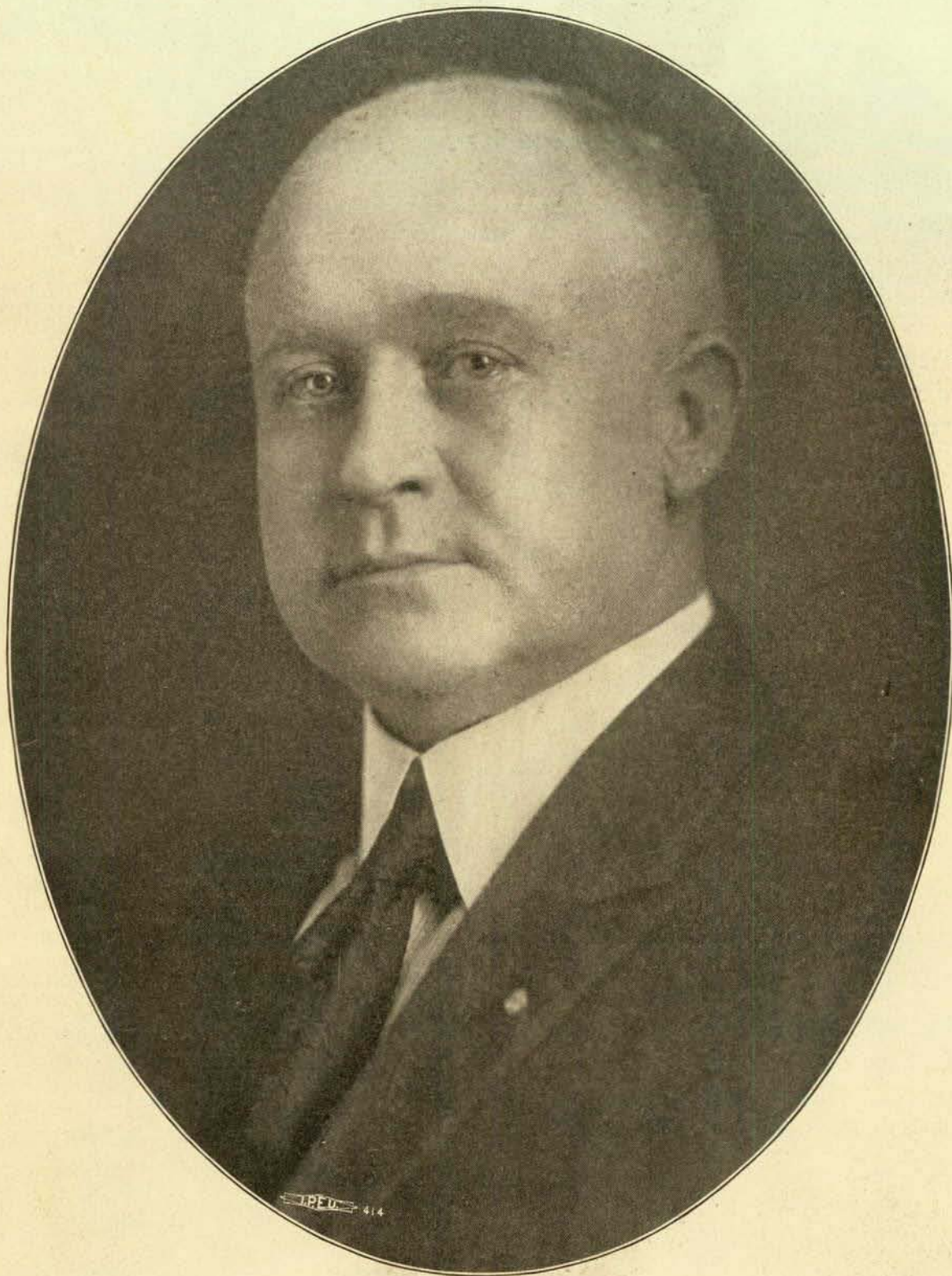
THE BRAIN BEHIND THE MOTOR





MIAMI, THE PLAYGROUND OF THE AMERICAN TROPICS





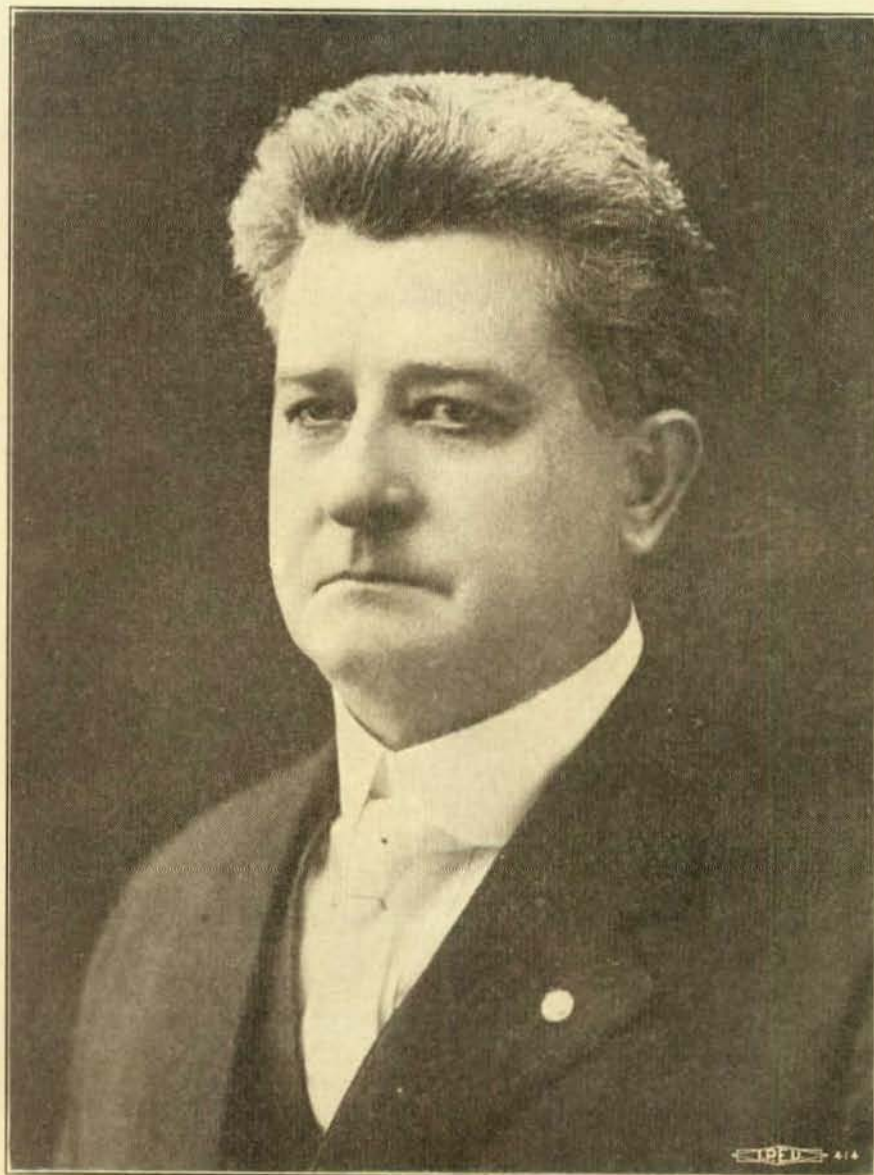
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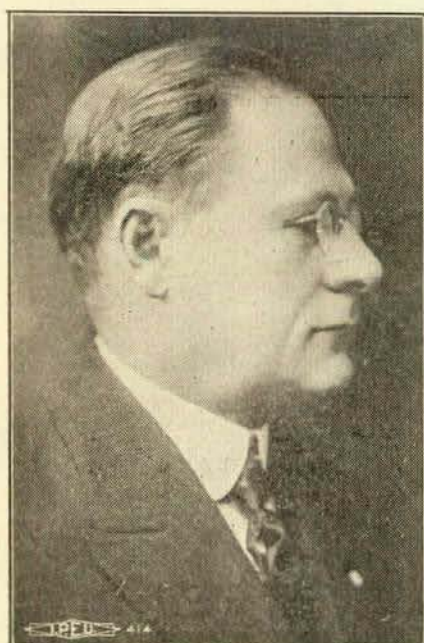
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# RADIO



## Why Some Vacuum Tubes Are Short Lived

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Member I. R. E., Member A. I. E. E.

It is not unreasonable to expect a full thousand hours of entertainment from the usual vacuum tube, just as a full thousand hours of illumination is expected from the usual electric bulb. Today, however, a thousand hours of radio entertainment is not as great a span of time as formerly. That is to say, recent surveys indicate that the average household has its radio turned on for no less than five hours per day, which means approximately 200 days, or little more than six months, of radio entertainment. Most radio sets require two sets of tubes per year, as contrasted with a single set of tubes every year or year and a half, before radio became the indispensable institution which it is today.

Nevertheless, even taking into consideration the rapidity with which the average household consumes a thousand hours of radio entertainment, there are some tubes that fail to last a full thousand hours. In fact, the short-lived tubes are the cause of a constant battle between tube manufacturers, jobbers, dealers and the public. In some instances the user is at fault, for, like an automobile tire, a vacuum tube is subject to many abuses. In other instances, the short life is directly traceable to faulty design or construction. At any rate, the following few thoughts on short-lived vacuum tubes may prove of timely interest:

The main cause of short life in vacuum tubes can be traced to the filament. This is particularly true of the coated type filament. A supplementary cause is insufficient pumping, or the presence of gases in the sealed tube, which cause the rapid exhaustion of the active material of the filament.

### Denser Metal Used

The small 199 type tube, which was so popular several years ago in dry battery radio sets, was notoriously short-lived. The reason was due to the low-current filament which carried only a minimum amount of active material or thorium in its makeup. No matter how carefully that tube was exhausted, the nickel plate, grid and support wires were almost certain to contain a considerable amount of gas, just as a sponge soaked in water and then squeezed out continues to contain a considerable amount of moisture. Just as soon as that 199 tube was placed in service, the heat would drive some more of the imbedded gas out into the bulb, resulting in a gassy tube. The gas would attack the active material, neutralizing more and more of same until there would be no more active material. Then the tube would be "dead," even though the filament might still light. Many of us can recall the poor results obtained with the 199 or so-called (and erroneously named) peanut tube. Recently, tube engineers have corrected the faults of the old 199 tube by employing the dense and very solid molybdenum metal for the plates and

grids, thereby reducing the imbedded gas to an absolute minimum. However, so terrible has been the reputation of the 199 tube that it can hardly stage a "come-back."

The D. C. screen-grid or 222 tubes are also troubled with gas, especially because of the large mass of metal required for the elaborate structure, together with a filament which is practically that of the old 120 or dry battery power tube. Many 222 tubes "Go West" in a few hours of use, due to gassy content neutralizing the filament with its very limited amount of active material. Nevertheless, properly treated so as to reduce the imbedded gas to a minimum, and particularly if molybdenum is employed to a considerable extent, a good 222 tube may be produced with ample life. The 224 or A. C. screen-grid tube is more fortunate in this respect, since the heater cathode carries a considerable amount of active material which is not so likely to be cleaned up.

The general purpose 201-A tube for battery operation leaves little to be desired. It contains a considerable amount of active material in its filament, balanced by a moderate amount of metal. It is therefore a long-lived tube when properly manufactured, the main consideration being ample pumping. Naturally, in the rush of vacuum tube production on automatic exhausting and sealing machines, there is ever the temptation to step up the process and thereby shorten the pumping time. Nevertheless, the 201-A tube is generally a good tube, with a full thousand hours of service. Recently, the oxide-coated 201-A tube has appeared, as exemplified by the DeForest 401-A, which gives several thousand hours of life.

### Tensile Strength Lost

Perhaps no tube has caused so much trouble of late as the 171-A or  $\frac{1}{4}$  ampere, 5-volt power tube. Originally designed as a  $\frac{1}{2}$  ampere tube for 135 volts, this tube has been converted into a  $\frac{1}{4}$  ampere, 180-volt proposition, which is an entirely different story. The filament, now of the oxide-coated type, contains a minimum of active material, which means that it is quite subject to gas attack. In fact, unless the tube is thoroughly pumped, and the parts are treated for the removal of as much gas as possible, short life is almost certain to follow.

There is another inherent defect in many 171-A tubes, and that is the nickel wire used for the filament. Such wire loses its tensile strength that operating temperatures to such degree that a slight shock often causes the wire to snap. That is why a 171-A tube may "Go West" if it is jerked out of a stiff socket.

In the matter of the 180 volts, the 171-A tube is being operated at a very great load, for which it was originally not intended. Not only is there a much greater plate current flow through the tube, but the high

voltage often causes a current leakage through the glass bead that holds the various leads, resulting in serious electrolysis and finally in a very noisy tube. The best 171-A tubes do away with the usual glass bead support, and make use of a mica spacer instead.

The 171-A tube is rather unfortunate. The 171 was bad enough. It does not seem sensible to have a  $\frac{1}{4}$  ampere tube in the socket-power radio set, when a  $\frac{1}{2}$  ampere tube is so much more efficient and satisfactory. However, the 171-A tube came out at a time when batteries were still employed, and the most promising socket-power circuit at the time was the series-filament arrangement calling for a  $\frac{1}{4}$  ampere power tube to match the  $\frac{1}{4}$  ampere 201-A tubes. It is a good thing that the 245 type now comes to replace the 171-A.

### Back Current Costly

There is some trouble being experienced with the 280 or full-wave filament rectifier. This rectifier is nevertheless an ideal rectifier, and if trouble is being experienced it is due to the steadily increasing voltage and load placed on this tube. Today, in many radio sets employing the 245 power tube, the 280 rectifier must have an output voltage from its filter circuit of 300 volts at least—250 for the plate and 50 for the grid bias, of the 245 type power tube. There is a voltage drop of about 100 volts in the rectifier and filter circuit, which means that the rectifier must start out with about 400 volts. In many 280 tubes, there is set up what is known as back current, and the rectifier goes dead in short order. Back current is an undesirable electronic emission from the plate to the filament of the rectifier, and is, as its name suggests, just opposite to the normal function.

When back current sets in, the filament is rapidly consumed. The heat is too great, which shortens the life of the usual plain nickel wire or ribbon. Recently, vacuum tube manufacturers have improved the filament of the 280 rectifier, through the use of a nickel alloy capable of providing ample heat for the oxide coating at lower temperatures. If one will examine the 280 rectifier, it is possible to note whether it is operating with a dull glow or a bright white incandescence. If the latter is the case, the tube will soon become useless, as it is being seriously overloaded. Today new 280 tubes are being supplied, with a much higher working voltage to meet the new conditions.

All in all, vacuum tube designers and manufacturers are endeavoring to produce better tubes, capable of meeting present-day conditions, with a full thousand hours of service. The 227 or heater type A-C tubes, which started out as an experimental proposition with a very short life in actual service, has been steadily refined until it is now an entirely practical and economical

(Continued on page 502)



# ON EVERY JOB

## There's a Laugh & Two

Masterson has a kindly feeling for the oft discussed Brother on the ground.

### The Groundman

The men digging holes  
Are pals of our own;  
They help to set poles  
All over the town;  
To keep them at work  
Is our only desire,  
A handline to jerk;  
Or to pull on a wire.  
You may look all over  
The earth any place,  
If you are a rover  
You will know his face;  
Search where you will  
His likes you won't find,  
His brogans to fill  
Or in toil so resigned.

Your cross-arms he sights  
And sends up the wires,  
The furnace he lights  
Makes ties with his pliers;  
He's agile and strong  
An aid that is good,  
Knows where things belong  
Or at least he should.

As valets they're near  
And always respected,  
Their trained ears do hear  
As wires are connected;  
These chums of our labors  
Are real friends of old;  
Their pledge of Brothers  
Worth more than gold.

Long flourish the poles,  
The wires and ropes,  
Their joy to our souls  
And oft-wished for hopes,  
But however we praise  
Our helper to fame,  
On earth he stays  
"The Grunt" is his name.

JOHN F. MASTERSON,  
Local No. 39.

Workingman, seeking employment—Yes, I'd like to get on this job. It's convenient to my home, but where can I park my car while at work?

Foreman, looking him in the eye—We don't want you here. All of our men have their own chauffeurs.

He was only a common, garden variety wireman, and when the radio expert started to explain the this's, theses and thoses the electrician was soon floundering in bewilderment.

"Can't you make it a little simpler," he pleaded. "Remember what Professor Einstein told his secretary?" The radio man hadn't heard.

"Well, she was so bothered with people wanting to have the meaning of 'relativity' explained that the Professor decided to help her out. He told her to answer the inquiries as follows:

"When you sit with a nice girl for two hours, you think it's only a minute, but when you sit on a hot stove for a minute you think it's two hours. That's relativity'."

Paddy O'Leary, the official poet for Local No. 3 of New York, is here with another good verse:

### Unions

The brook flows down from the mountain,  
Singing a song of glee,  
As it winds through the woodland and valley,  
Into the open sea.

The acorn, we know, is planted,  
With Mother Earth as a cloak;  
And old Dame Nature builds it,  
Into a sturdy oak.

In some towns and hamlets they labor,  
Labor, early and late,  
As slaves of the whip and the dollar,  
Pawns of the Goddess of Fate.

If they'd build with hopes of the future,  
Build with the ways of time,  
They'd strengthen their grounds with a fortress,  
And build up a union—sublime.

Few they may be in their number,  
That know that the brook made the sea,  
Or the acorn, the oak that is sturdy;  
Or a few men made Local Three.  
—Which is all right as far as it goes but a lot of us would like to know how they did it.

### Those Union Meetings

Once there was a little union,  
And they had a little hall,  
And they had a little charter,  
That hung upon the wall.

The members had a little button  
To show they paid their dues,  
But they didn't go to meetings—  
There was nothing they could lose.

They had a job a-hiking  
For a paltry little sum;  
Let the others do the fighting,  
Why should I be so dumb?

I should go to the meetings,  
And argue there on the floor,  
And let the company hear about it  
Before I leave the door?

I've carried a card for 20 years;  
Ten times I've been in the hall.  
And what do I hear when I go there?  
Just a lot of arguments is all.

All these years I've paid my dues,  
And of late think I will stop it;  
The only benefit is insurance  
Except for that, I would drop it.

They tried to give me the chair once,  
And the secretary's job. But in vain,  
For I declined every one of them—  
That office stuff gives me a pain.

Sure that man is just a union man,  
He has been one from the start;  
He has always worn the button,  
But it never went to his heart.

THE DUKE OF 245.

Here's a good "Tip," and he looks like a promising contender for the "Rhymeweight" crown if he really makes this up himself:

### A Modern Puzzle

Is her rayon wear thin  
Or is it really her skin,  
Which now and then knocks a man's eye out?  
With her dimples a-plenty,  
Is she sixty or twenty?  
Is she real or just merely a try-out?

Is her rosy complexion  
A natural infection,  
Or did a five-and-ten mill supply it?  
Is her nice wavy hair  
That which God planted there,  
Or at a shop for two bucks did she buy it?

As she fox-trots around  
With a smile and a bound,  
Is it youth or just thoughts that propel her?  
If you wanted a wife  
Would you chance her for life  
Without getting up closer to tell her?

As you note her neat figure,  
Should it be smaller or bigger?  
Do plasters and tape aid her make-up?  
In a trolley-car jam  
Could she stand for a slam,  
Or would she fall all apart in the shake-up?

If she's four score and ten,  
What man can say when  
That the love-sick dads ever will learn it?  
Is a man today clever  
Like his grand-ma-ma? Never!  
She takes age and shows the world how to spurn it.

"Tip," Local No. 65.

The hot sun poured down on the building job and calls for water were frequent. In spite of the heat, the foreman noticed one of a pair of Scandinavians laughing merrily. "What's the joke, Swede?" he inquired.

"This tam' Norwegian, Yensen, he's been in this country 25 years and he don't know how to talk English," explained Olie. "Why, he can't say 'yug' yet!"

We picked this interesting bit of information out of the Toledo Union Leader:

### He Knew His Stuff

Photographer: "Don't assume such a fierce expression. Look pleasant."

Electrician from No. 8: "Not on your life. My wife is going to send one of these pictures to her mother, and if I look pleasant she'll come down on a visit."—Who? Give you three guesses.

Our unfortunate waiter friend is so used to answering the unanswerable that he hardly minds such questions as this:

### Progress

"Waiter, why do I find a piece of rubber tire in this hash?"

"I don't really know, sir, except that the automobile is replacing the horse everywhere."



# EVERYDAY SCIENCE

## Use of the Barometer

Changes in air pressure are very closely connected with changes in the weather. The barometer does not directly foretell the weather, but a low or falling pressure, accompanied by a simultaneous fall of the mercury, usually precedes foul weather, while a rising pressure, accompanied by a simultaneous rise in the mercury, usually precedes fair weather. The barometer is not an infallible prophet, but it is of great assistance in predicting the general trend of the weather. There are certain changes in the barometer which follow no known laws, and which allow of no safe predictions, but on the other hand, general future conditions can be fairly accurately determined.

Seaport towns in particular, but all cities, large or small, the villages, too, are on request notified by the United States Weather Bureau ten hours or more in advance, of probable weather conditions, and in this way precautions are taken which annually save millions of dollars and hundreds of lives. I recollect a summer spent on a New Hampshire farm, and know that an old farmer started his farm hands haying by moonlight at two o'clock in the morning, because the Special Farmer's Weather Forecast of the preceding evening had predicted rain for the following day. His reliance on the weather report was not misplaced, since the storm came with full force at noon. Sailing vessels, yachts and fishing dories remain within reach of port if the barometer foretells storms.

## Eye Strain

The extra work which is thrown upon the nervous system through seeing, reading, writing and sewing with defective eyes is recognized by all physicians as an important cause of disease. The tax made upon the nervous system by the defective eye lessens the supply of energy available for other bodily use, and the general health suffers. The health is improved when proper glasses are prescribed.

Possibly the greatest danger of eye strain is among school children, who are not experienced enough to recognize defects in sight. For this reason, many schools employ a physician who examines the pupils' eyes at regular intervals.

The following general precautions are worth observing:

1. Rest the eyes when they hurt, and as far as possible do close work, such as writing, reading, sewing, wood carving, etc., by daylight.
2. Never read in a very bright or a very dim light.
3. If the light is near, have it shaded.
4. Do not rub the eyes with the fingers.
5. If eyes are weak, bathe them in lukewarm water in which a pinch of borax has been dissolved.

## The Magic of the Sun

Ribbons and dresses washed and hung in the sun fade; when washed and hung in the shade, they are not so apt to lose their color. Clothes are laid away in drawers and hung in closets not only for protection against dust, but also against the well-known power of light to weaken color.

Many housewives lower the window shades that the wall paper may not lose its bril-

liancy, that the beautiful hues of velvet, satin, and plush tapestry may not be marred by loss in brilliancy and sheen. Bright carpets and rugs are sometimes bought in preference to more delicately tinted ones, because the purchaser knows that the latter will fade quickly if used in a sunny room, and will soon acquire a dull mellow tone. The bright and gay colors and the dull and somber colors are all affected by the sun, but why one should be affected more than another we do not know. Thousands of brilliant and dainty hues catch our eye in the shop and on the street, but not one of them is absolutely permanent; some may last for years, but there is always more or less fading in time.

Sunlight causes many strange, unexplained effects. If the two substances, chlorine and hydrogen, are mixed in a dark room, nothing remarkable occurs any more than though water and milk were mixed, but if a mixture of these substances is exposed to sunlight, a violent explosion occurs and an entirely new substance is formed, a compound entirely different in character from either of its components.

By some power not understood by man, the sun is able to form new substances. In the dark, chlorine and hydrogen are simply chlorine and hydrogen; in the sunlight they combine as if by magic into a totally different substance. By the same unexplained power, the sun frequently does just the opposite work; instead of combining two substances to make one new product, the sun may separate or break down some particular substance into its various elements. For example, if the sun's rays fall upon silver chloride a chemical action immediately begins, and as a result we have two separate substances, chlorine and silver. The sunlight separates silver chloride into its constituents, silver and chlorine.

## How and Why Colors Change

**Matching Colors.** Most women prefer to shop in the morning and early afternoon when the sunlight illuminates shops and factories and when gas and electricity do not throw their spell over colors. Practically all people know that ribbons and ties, trimmings and dresses, frequently look different at night from what they do in the daytime. It is not safe to match colors by artificial light; cloth which looks red by night may be almost purple by day. Indeed, the color of an object depends upon the color of the light which falls upon it. Strange sights are seen on the Fourth of July when variously colored fireworks are blazing. The child with a white blouse appears first red, then blue, then green, according as his powders burn red, blue or green. The face of the child changes from its normal healthy hue to a brilliant red and then to ghastly shades.

Suppose, for example, that a white hat is held at the red end of the spectrum or in any red light. The characteristics of white objects is their ability to reflect all the various rays that fall upon them. Here, however, the only light which falls upon the white hat is red light, hence the only light which the hat has to reflect is red light and the hat consequently appears red. Similarly, if a white hat is placed in a blue light, it will reflect all the light which falls upon it, namely, blue light, and will appear blue.

If a red hat is held in a red light, it is seen in its proper shade. If a red hat is held in a blue light, it appears black; it cannot reflect any of the blue light because that is all absorbed and there is no red light to reflect.

A child wearing a green frock on Independence Day seems at night to be wearing a black frock, if standing near powders burning with red, blue, or violet light.

## Color Blindness

The nerve fibers of the eye which carry the sensation of color to the brain are particularly sensitive to the primary colors—red, green, blue. Indeed, all color sensations are produced by the stimulation of three sets of nerves which are sensitive to the primary colors. If one sees purple, it is because the optic nerves sensitive to red and blue (purple equals red plus blue) have carried their separate messages to the brain, and the blending of the two distinct messages in the brain has given the sensation of purple. If a red rose is seen, it is because the optic nerves sensitive to red have been stimulated and have carried the message to the brain.

A snowy field stimulates equally all three sets of optic nerves—the red, the green, and the blue. Lavender, which is one part blue and three parts white, would stimulate all three sets of nerves, but with a minimum of stimulation for the blue. Equal stimulation of the three sets would give the impression of white.

A color-blind person has some defect in one or more of the three sets of nerves which carry the color message to the brain. Suppose the nerve fibers responsible for carrying the red are totally defective. If the person views a yellow flower, he will see it as a green flower. Yellow is made up of red and green, and hence both the red and green nerve fibers should be stimulated, but the red nerve fibers are defective and do not respond, the green nerve fibers alone being stimulated, and the brain therefore interprets green.

A well-known author gives an amusing incident of a dinner party, at which the host offered stewed tomato for apple sauce. What color nerves were defective in the case of the host?

In some employments color blindness in an employee would be fatal to many lives. Engineers and pilots govern the direction and speed of trains and boats largely by the colored signals which flash out in the night's darkness or move in the day's bright light, and any mistake in the reading of color signals would imperil the lives of travelers. For this reason a rigid test in color is given to all persons seeking such employment, and the ability to match ribbons and yarns of all ordinary hues is an unvarying requirement for efficiency.

## VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

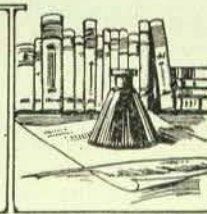
A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5







# CORRESPONDENCE



## Who Gave Company Union Its Conditions?

L. U. NO. 902, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

The New York Central Board of Arbitration award has been applied to all of our members who are working on railroads where we have representation through our Brotherhood or whether they are working on a company union railroad under cover. None of these so-called company union railroads can conscientiously deny that the reason why railroad management gave to them an increase in pay was by reason of the arbitration as conducted by affiliated organizations of the Railway Employees' Department on the New York Central and Southern Railroads.

This statement made due to the fact that this procedure is even acknowledged to by the company union in their regular conventions, meeting as they do in the general office buildings of the various companies throughout the northwest, and when we make reference to a company union in which any employee engaged in electrical work belongs, we cannot but record the fact that in all of railroad history there is not one record which shows that in one instance a railroad management instituted a wage increase, shortened working hours, or improved conditions, except in response to the pressure from our Brotherhood. As it will be remembered by many of us who were employed on railroads years ago, our grievances were many and serious. We had no organization to deal with and the idea of organizing into our Brotherhood was born of and under conditions beyond the imagination of the electrical workers employed on railroads today. When once organized sufficient strength was developed to secure improvement in working conditions from the railroad management they had ever fought bitterly, and every advantage we secured in rates of pay and conditions of employment were due entirely to our organized effort.

With this effort came the consciousness of power; power that we have ever used conservatively and effectively. Railroads have found that instead of dealing with individuals they are dealing with a group of individuals, not only on one railroad, but on all railroads as well as the electrical workers employed in outside industries, and those conditions which employees of company union railroads have permitted management to enforce upon them can only be corrected by the affiliation with the bona-fide trade union movement, as the company union is, as its name implies, the company tool, to be used in the interest of the officers of the company, with a view to paying larger dividends to the stockholders and no recognition of the needs of the workers or their families.

In the territory of each local union there perhaps are one or two railroads working under the conditions as covered by a so-called company union agreement. This, to the mind of the writer, has a very undesirable reflection upon the conditions of employment and rates of pay as can be secured by our Brotherhood for its members upon railroads where we hold contractual rela-

tions inasmuch as the officers in many instances, will point to the conditions of employment and rates as exist on sometimes parallel lines, while the employees of those particular railroads had evidently been drugged into submissiveness by a smooth-talking boss and a dozen or so stool pigeons in each shop. You and I as members of our Brotherhood are failing in our duty when we do not carry to those particular individuals the message of what our organization has done for us as individuals and collectively in the uplifting of our trade, what it stands for and what it can accomplish in the interest of the company unionites and their families.

I assume that many of the railroad members of our Brotherhood feel that by paying their dues and attending a meeting once in a while, brands them as a 100 per cent trade unionist when, in fact, they are merely a card member. A real honest-to-goodness electrical worker is one who keeps his dues paid, attends all the meetings, is active in his organization, is armed with applications and is busying himself in promulgating the accomplishments, the principles and the desires of our Brotherhood.

Remember the fellow working in the company union shop, or the fellow working alongside of you, who is not a member of our organization, is enjoying conditions which were only granted to him by reason of your organized effort, the conditions under which he works have a material bearing upon your conditions and this will ever be so until such a time as you awaken to your duty and that is of spreading the gospel of trade unionism during your eight hours of work and your eight hours of play and during your eight hours of sleep dream about how you can better your conditions through a 100 per cent organization on railroads. Local Union No. 902 is instituting this sort of a campaign and it is one which should be participated in by every railroad electrical worker in the country.

PRESS SECRETARY.

L. U. NO. 39, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Being rather a small local in point of numbers we feel that what we lack numerically, we make up for in accomplishment, and since we must of necessity take the place of the "small toad in the big puddle" we further feel that nevertheless and notwithstanding our cries of joy and tribulations, wails and disappointments should, from time to time, take their place in the columns of our worthy publication, although we well realize that it will necessitate a great deal of effort on our part to even equal the literary ability of the fine articles we have been able to enjoy from other Brother correspondents.

On July 27 Local Union No. 39 passed the thirtieth year of its existence and we are indebted to Brother F. J. Sullivan, who was allied with the electrical industry at that time, for a great deal of "ancient history," as it were, depicting the incidents in the founding not only of our local but the beginning of the International Brotherhood. Brother Sullivan, although inactive in recent years as far as electrical work is concerned,

still retains a marked interest and his relation with the Brotherhood. We can believe that many and varied are the changes as seen by these pioneers of 30 years or so ago and honor them for their farsightedness and untiring effort in the interest of the cause which they believed to be just and right and for the fruits of their efforts, which we, who come on later, are able to enjoy.

We are told of one Henry Miller, first president of I. B. E. W., a man of purpose and conviction, who was much in the limelight in the Brotherhood's early history and of his promising life cut short in line of duty. We learn also of Brother James T. Kelly, who is still active at the trade, who was first secretary of the I. B. E. W. and who, although being able to command the highest wages in the electrical trade of 30 years or more ago, gave up six years to the furtherance of the Brotherhood at a mere pittance of \$100 for the first year and the succeeding five at \$900 per year. His compensation for this sacrifice lies no doubt in seeing the "tree," whose seed he helped to plant, bear fruit. We record also that dues at this time were around \$50, of which \$10 was the tax to the International. A far cry this is indeed from our dues of today, yet as we look back upon the developments of the passing years we feel that the benefits accruing thereby more than compensate for the outlay necessary. We enumerate these facts to show as best we can the effort involved to bring the Brotherhood to the high position it is able to enjoy today and although but a handful of Brothers who were active in our local at its inception of 30 years ago are still on deck and fighting with us, we desire to commend their efforts. We hope that this little narrative, even though ancient history to some, will be of sufficient interest to some of the young timers to insure its publication and it is our hope, time permitting, that from time to time the voice of Local Union No. 39 will be heard in your columns.

C. A. BOHMER.

L. U. NO. 56, ERIE, PA.

Editor:

The incident, or rather large event that this letter is about, is in our mind, a fitting part of the convention number of the WORKER, especially in regard to a good time had by all. While the owners and management are no more conspicuous than Waiter No. 2 in the following program, they quietly demonstrated their co-operative feeling toward their organized employees.

### Program

#### Line Up For Big Picnic As Follows

Car No. 1—Sapper, Rick, Lee, F. Hurley.  
Car No. 2—Miller, Horning, Lindenberg, Franklin.

Car No. 3—Bloss, Schauble, Schwab, Faber.

Car No. 4—Gorton, Hurley, Nash, Mayerhofer.

Treasurer .....Gorton  
Custodian of Eats.....Schwab  
Waiter No. 1.....Franklin  
Waiter No. 2.....Mayerhofer  
Entertainments .....Bloss



Official Taster ..... Miller  
 Custodian of Empty Bottles ..... Schauble  
 Master of Ceremonies ..... Sapper  
 In Charge of Moral Conduct ..... Lee  
 Spares ..... Horning, Lindenberg,  
 Faber, F. Hurley.

Pay no bills except for gas and oil to drivers. All bills paid by treasurer. Meet at shop. Cars leave at 2 p. m. sharp, Friday afternoon.

Delmer Electric Company.

Now that your imagination may be aroused, we shall say further that the five-day week in Erie ended at Friday noon and as scheduled we skirted the Southeastern shore of Lake Erie for 90 miles, entered and left Bill Fisher's jurisdiction without as much as presenting our travelers.

Then we turned due north or whatever direction the Peace Bridge is supposed to point as it leaves the U. S. A. We then became the guests of a former "Seepio," now a member of Local No. 41, and the above assigned committeemen were kept busy looking after their duties.

Further details may be condensed by saying we arrived home, each and every one, Saturday noon, ready to picnic again.

M. J. SCHAUBLE,  
 Card No. 544727.

"One Who Was There."  
 30 Chestnut Lane,  
 Erie, Pa.

#### L. U. NO. 58, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Here we are again after a brief absence only to remind the Brothers that Detroit has been in a bad building slump this year so far and not much prospects of it getting any better this year.

Last month—July—the local put into effect the 40-hour week to try to relieve the unemployment situation. And on some other jobs that would stand it they are working three-day shifts to try to keep other members out of the "hole." So, Brothers, please do not come here as your presence only makes our troubles harder.

Our last election of officers was a very quiet one as the old officers were all re-elected with only a slight opposition for the executive board.

Our delegates to the great convention will all be there spick and span—golf sticks and all—15 strong. So watch for them.

The thoughts of the past come to me of the boys of the nineties when you were slipped a little piece of paper: "Tonight, rear room, over Casey's," or something like that—and you didn't have any non-attendance fines, but the boys would be all there at the meeting, knowing that if the boss learned that they went to a union meeting they were out of a job and they would have to beat it some place else, and change their names, for old Mother Bell sure kept an eye on her boys.

I wonder how many there are left of those good old dyed-in-the-wool boys who dragged that old million—C. M. over the crossarms when we had the old wood—Jenny—and G. E., 54-volt D. C. generators; and then how many of the narrowbacks who carried a hand axe and a sack of six-penny finishing nails, cut a notch in the joist, and bent the nail over it, did the same on the brick walls and slapped the plaster over it? And that was before we had seen or heard of the old wood-cleat or glass knobs, or a thousand other things that have followed. Just how many are there now of those boys who stood before the altars with their heads erect and hearts beating with joy when they were led blindfolded from one chair to the other around the hall and took their obligation and re-

ceived their instructions from the different officers, and received our worn-out and much-abused grip—recognition and challenge—and then formed that fraternal circuit, which left an everlasting impression on your mind that you joined the Brotherhood of men, with but one object in mind—principle: "United we stand, divided we fall? How many of those boys will we see who took the hard knocks and struggles of an infant Brotherhood coming into this world, who rode the old Jay Gould sidedoor sleeper, bumpers or draw bars to get to our conventions? The best they had were a new pair of overalls and a pair of hooks on their shoulders as a passport. Will they be there now? Not many. Because you know we have grown up. There are no battles royal, no more jurisdiction fights between the hiker and narrowback. No night sessions. No delegates taken out to a beer party or some place else. No more presents or such. No more organizers lining up the boys. No opposition against the officers. No more eight to 12-hour sessions of the convention for two or three weeks to wear the boys out. Yes, we have changed, just a meeting of good fellows, and then we all go home and think of what a good time we had. And we rode the cushions with a shakedown at night. And we wake up and have no cinders in our hair or ears. Oh, boy, how we have grown up!

Members of Local Union No. 58, please take notice that we are now entering upon another campaign. And it is up to you to register and see that your family and friends do the same and get out the vote, for we must win this election for labor's choice, and it's you who must do it.

PETER A. BOLAND.

#### L. U. NO. 60, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Editor:

At the time of this writing every Brother is wishing he could attend the convention to be held in the land of flowers—Miami, Fla. I hope every one that attends enjoys a wonderful time.

Our worthy president, Brother Ed. Eifer, was chosen as the man to represent Local Union No. 60.

At our last meeting, which was well attended, plus the obligation of about 20 new members, Brother Williams, our business manager, had a very good report. One thing that was most interesting to the membership was the signing of a contract between the local and two contractors. He also stated that by next meeting he hoped to have two more on the fair list. That will about clean the slate in San Antonio. More power to him, says I.

Brothers, our business manager is the man to get the shops signed up, but it is up to us to keep them that way. It is up to every member to do his part. Come on now, Brothers, let's put the control up another notch and see just what we can do.

Notice! All Brothers who have not been attending meetings, letting little unimportant things keep you away, cut those pleasures out (if that is what they are) and see if you can't do something for the local's betterment.

Most every member of organized labor is planning on a good time Labor Day, which I am sure they will have. It is the only day we have for ourselves, so let's all get out and make whoopee.

Fellows, work is not as plentiful in San Antonio as you hear it is. We have a few Brothers on the waiting list but hope they will get back soon.

Some fellows think because Texas is the largest state of all the states and San Antonio the largest city in Texas, San Antonio should have the most work. But that is not so.

We have the cheap labor to deal with, and we are having a mighty hard time getting around that.

I want to thank the Editor for putting the pictures of the Majestic Theatre and crew of electricians in the August Journal. We appreciate it very much.

Don't forget, Brothers, attend all meetings.

Yes, sir, we will be with you next month.

J. M. (SLIM) DE HART.

#### L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

Times there are when doubt surrounds us as to an advisable topic for our JOURNAL; our thoughts keep bobbin' around somewhat similar to a cork upon a "still fishing" line, when the bobbin' subsides we either have, or haven't pulled forth a line from the River o' Doubt with food for the fans. While labor subjects are always timely, spice o' a different nature needs be added occasionally. Food for the soul is as essential for our well being as is nourishment for the body.

Last summer upon one of our trips well back into a mountain region, not as readily accessible as some modern Americans would wish to have placed at their disposal through a turn of a swivel chair we impress into our party a son o' Erin to whom this country offered much in a novel way. His view of life, always optimistic, was augmented in this particular by mountain scenery of marvelous grandeur. Kelley encountered much difficulty in negotiating precipitous heights without numerous rest periods occasioned by "gettin' out o' vacuum" in the light atmosphere, common to high altitudes; those with a goodly reserve supply in their "bellows" always "took five" with Joe at these "pulling up" spells until breathin' o' the fine mountain air again became normal. One o' the boys inquired o' him if the mountain air and scenery hadn't impress him as being fine and gorgeous and received the reply, "Tis so dom fine I can't get enough o' it, sure and let us gorge ourselves upon it." Joe further remarked that when he succeeded in getting his "carburetor" properly adjusted for altitude records he'd show us all up in the hills. That was a year ago. This year upon a like excursion, Kelley did show us all up in the hills. Sitting around the camp fire that evening, Kelley, following the effects o' a cigarette that apparently encroached upon the grounds o' femininity to the extent o' causing him to remark, "What good was a secret if one had to keep it." 'Twas then he divulged the information that while he never knew what he was relieved o' at a recent operation at St. Michaels, he knew positively, and this time Kelley was serious, they had installed a set o' Boyle Valves in his anatomy which accounted for renewed activity and stamina upon the long pulls in the hills.

Much as one dislikes to associate thoughts of death with that of our loved ones, nevertheless cold facts directed toward thoughts of a provisional nature are ever in order. We refer particularly to insurance in making this statement. From the day we enter school our efforts are directed toward providing ourselves with insurance in the form of education that we may fittingly assure success to our ventures in this busy world. We find following our departure from the customary school period that we must persist in a life long course of education, are we to cope with an economic situation brought to bear upon inhabitants today as never before in the annals of civilization. Too often, late in life many realize that an education marked with ability to gainfully provide isn't of a nature



wherein provision for the future has become an integral part. Serious thought, as a rule, isn't common to the intellect of younger minds imbued with the stamina of burning desire of accomplishment, the statement, "Procrastination is the thief of time" carries weight. In contrast to usual thieving proclivities, however, it makes heaviest inroads during the bright days of youth, plainly chalking up its score later in the fall of life. The worst thing in life—infirmary, perhaps? Death, perhaps? What of unemployment? Is it not a serious factor, upsetting the metabolism of a nation's life, as in part it likewise affects the individual, particularly so if visited upon one in later years? The so-called old age pension and insurance features of our Brotherhood are the fruits of mature minds, cultivated upon the fields of experience and observation, nor was it accomplished overnight. A synopsis of its history from the time 'twas broached to its final enactment would show many a heartache was visited unto some of the old timers endeavoring to convince the average member he should carry other protection in addition to simply a card. Facts and figures prove 'twas an outstanding step forward in ethics pertaining to legislation within the ranks of labor.

While protective features directly connected with our Brotherhood are of a substantial nature many members wish to augment these present advantages with additional insurance. Numerous locals are availing themselves of the favorable rates quoted upon the group plan by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association, a company that is all and more than its name implies. Further, its funds are invested to the ends that they do not revert to the detriment of organized labor.

As stated last month, Local No. 68 has taken insurance under the aforementioned plan, our financial secretary collecting premiums when quarterly cards are taken out, a very convenient process; prospective beneficiaries, wives in particular, have interested themselves in provisions of same claiming, too, the possession or non-possession of life insurance being of so vital importance in time of stress it could appropriately be termed home insurance, and their inquiries relative to why we had not heretofore guaranteed the home this additional safeguard cannot be met with answers, one must admit, of a very satisfactory nature.

Many life insurance companies point with pride to the large modern buildings that house their home offices; let us point with pride to the homes which through the medium of the good offices of our own Cooperative Life Insurance Association are provisionally protected upon a plan consistent with the best interests of organized labor.

JACK HUNTER.

#### L. U. NO. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

Another month has come and gone, and what a change a few weeks can make.

At our last writing we mentioned that by the time our letter was published, some definite action would be taken regarding the jobs under construction by the United Engineers, and boys, it happened.

All work was stopped on these jobs, and the building trades reminded one of the big push made famous by the doughboys, during our late difference with Germany, and instead of us accepting the conditions as to hours and wages as laid down by the engineers, they finally accepted ours and all men returned to work, and grievances of trades affected were adjusted.

It requires at times, actions as noted to

obtain results, and the thanks of No. 98 are due our Business Representatives Godshall and Loftus for their untiring efforts in behalf of the entire local, and to the representatives of the entire building trades for their unselfish co-operation and support in the victory.

The local is to be commended for its appreciation of the efforts of its officers in arriving at a successful issue.

The interest of the local has been reflected in our attendance at meetings, which in itself is ever a barometer of the interest the membership is displaying in their affairs. While opposition and misunderstanding are always expected, neither was apparent to any extent but I cannot refrain from mentioning the highly excitable moment when Joe Bass' brand new hay hat was crushed against the east wall. No, Joe was not under the chapeau, at the time.

While the "thank you" feeling is so evident, may we express our sincere appreciation to Locals Nos. 314, 211 and 28 for their Brotherly actions in placing the many No. 98 Brothers to work in their respective localities at the opportune time. Brothers, we again thank and assure you of our hope and willingness to reciprocate.

Now for the convention. We suppose you are all set and have made your reservations. Our convention hounds, Bass, Sullivan and Sturgeon et al, are set and rarin' to go. We expect this delegation to be considerably augmented.

"We" have just procured our new car and are booking passengers for a combination sightseeing and convention special.

In closing may we impress on every Brother the importance of faithful attendance at all of the meetings, whether regular or special. By adhering to this, taking an active part and suppressing all selfishness and destructive criticism, will eventually develop ideal conditions, not alone for your local, but the Brotherhood at large.

Another thing to remember is, that regardless of what the knockers say, and the pseudo orator would have you believe, actions speak louder than words.

To bring this more clearly to your notice, we refer you to the recent dispute, its conclusion and the placing of "110" men in one week. Nuf sed.

FRED DEXTER.

#### L. U. NO. 105, HAMILTON, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

Hello, everybody, we're on the air again with our regular monthly program. Everything is about the same as at last writing except that it is 100 degrees in the shade and no shade.

Brother Charles Osier, our past president, is our delegate to the convention. We are sending him down with the feeling that he has earned the trip by his hard and faithful work in the past year in which I believe we made a record in organization and progress. Put a big ribbon on him when he gets



THE NEW BANK OF MONTREAL,  
HAMILTON, CANADA.

there because he's a little fellow with curly hair and he might get lost "by the way." If he should be missing look for him around the coca cola stands or "what have you" as he sure likes his liquid refreshments, so keep your eye open for him.

Most of the boys are busy again and our new collegiate job has been awarded to the Culley Electric, a local firm, and the whole job will run into about a million and a half dollars. This is going to keep some of the boys busy for the winter and spring.

Our picnic comes off this month, the finest thing ever attempted that we know of. Local Union No. 105 started all the contractors, jobbers, manufacturers and wiremen of this city to one big jamboree and get-together and I'll tell you all about it next month if I am still in office.

Brother Fraker, of Local Union No. 435, Winnipeg, accept my sympathy re poor attendance, we have the same here, but what can we do about it? Let's hear from the other locals how they handle the situation. Surely this indolent element does not exist everywhere.

Brother Carey, at our last meeting, sprang quite a surprise by calling out the names of those who had fines against them. Of the few who had "perfect" alibis there were some from whom 50c apiece was collected. So wake up or bring a note from your mother.

Well, folks, this is a short month. Our Editor insists that all static be on his desk by the 15th of August, so to keep on his good books I'll comply with his request and sign off till next month.

THOS. H. READ.

P. S. Local Union No. 105 does not get any remuneration for mentioning coca cola in this article, "not yet."

#### L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

We have all read that the real issue of the JOURNAL for the year is the convention number. No. 108 will read it I'm sure and if there are not a few lines from us they will want to know why. There really should not be any since we do nothing of importance. Many Brothers won't even attend meetings. The majority of us have been out of work until we haven't the ambition to get out one night a week to attend a meeting where possibly we might hear of a job. I don't remember seeing our worthy president last meeting. However, there must have been some good reason for his absence since we heard him recently remark that he had moved closer to the hall so that he could walk if the lights on his lizzie wouldn't burn. Also, our first inspector was absent and our second inspector hardly ever shows up. Don't think he has been around since he was elected. Imagine no inspectors at our meetings with the Mediterranean fly in our midst.

We still have our organizing campaign on but it is not bringing us very many new members at present. I think the few that haven't come in should never be let in. Our campaign has been on long enough and we have made a fair proposition to them. Still they do not come around. Those kind of fellows will do neither us nor their bosses any good. I'm very much in favor of calling it all off.

Then those who have not taken advantage of our liberal offer will have to dig deep if they ever want to, or have to come in. Have to will probably be the case.

The electrical trade in Tampa will continue to be rotten, as it now is, until the contractors and wiremen get together. The contractors think differently of course, but when business does pick up and they still



are not pulling together there will be twice as many curbstoners in the field as there are at present. Out of about 30 contractors there are six or seven who have a place of business which can be found without any trouble. Two or three have real nice stores. The majority have only a telephone and have a h— of a time keeping the phone company from taking it.

Well, Brothers, when we start doing things here we will sure let you know about it. To you fellows who don't attend meetings regularly we would like to inform you, on the quiet, that some Brother is running around with the idea of fining all who do not show regular attendance, two bucks. Better be up next meeting and help kill that motion.

R. J. HAMILTON.

#### L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

This communication will necessarily be brief, because time is limited, because there is not a great deal of interest to report—and because I know you want to get away to Miami. Our delegates are beginning to look around for an extra collar and pair of socks and are shining up the old suit case in joyful anticipation of the trip. Brother Carr is already on his way in the old petrol buggy, and we would, in his behalf, call upon the Brothers along the route to remember especially that part of their obligation beginning, "I promise to help, aid and assist—."

He has amended the old pioneer slogan to read, "Miami and/or bust." Wish I could meet you there—but my little old vacation must be upon a somewhat different order. While you fellows are passing the buck to a lot of Brother delegates, I'll be up on Panther Butte trailing the big six point buck that passed me last fall. He was too quick for my trigger finger that time, but I'll get him, or one of his family, this year.

As before stated there has been little of moment to comment upon during the past month. The most agitating question has been that of "curb stoning." We have rather an unusual condition here in Portland. L. U. No. 125 covers outside work while L. U. No. 48 does the "narrow backing," and by a gentlemen's agreement we exercise jurisdiction over all work for public utilities companies and leave all work done by contract shops to them. This arrangement has proved very satisfactory to both organizations for years, but recently some of our members have been constrained to emulate the captains of finance and have shown tendencies to increase their acquisition of the filthy lucre by hooking a few melons from the other fellow's patch. Accordingly we have had to go on record against the practice of men going out "on their own" to do wiring, etc., after putting in eight hours on the job for the company, and as for doing an eight hour shift for one employer and then going and putting in another eight hours for another employer, it is verboten. The Bible says no man can serve two masters, so we found it necessary to persuade one Brother to donate \$50 to charity for that offense this month. We have got to make the supply of necessary man days equal the number of available day men, and the best way to do it is by dividing the days. That goes two ways.

Our worthy business agent criticized my last communication because it lacked local color, but I passed the buck right back to him by informing him that he knows more about the nigger in our woodpile than anybody else, and if he doesn't hand out the local color to me I can't spread it on for you. So, as the pot is empty, that is the last of this ante.

Now, go on to Miami, and, with you in thought, I am  
DALE B. SIGLER.

#### L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

The Illinois conference meeting just closed at Alton, Ill., a very good meeting not so well attended as should have been. However, a number of questions were handled that are of great importance to the membership. No doubt a better attendance may be expected at the next meeting in February, at Rock Island, Ill. In fact all the locals of Illinois should try to be represented at that meeting, so that if any change in the laws pertaining to our class of work is desired, or if any new law that may be of benefit is wanted, bring it to the meeting in February, that we may have time to shape it up to be presented to the law-makers at their next meeting. Generally it takes quite a while and much effort to shape it and get it lined up on its way for passage. That is the main reason for this organization and let us take the advantage that it affords. There is a lot of room for improvement of the conditions that we must work under and for safety to the people as well as ourselves.

It would be a good plan for some of our Brothers who do so much kicking regarding working conditions to put these kicks on paper where they could look them over and try to arrange them so they could be written into a law that would do away with those things that you have been kicking about. Of course, everything that may be wanted can not be got, but if an honest effort is maintained, there will be found a way to curb such things.

Remember that if one can not find time to do something that may eliminate those things that he thinks are bad, he really has no kick coming. The least that one could do is to see to it that his local is affiliated and that a representative is chosen who may be able to take such things before the conference meetings. If our kickers would just get down to business in earnest try to find some way by which changes may be brought about that would tend to cut out such bad things they would soon find themselves aiding instead of knocking affiliation, as well see that to gain they should

be represented at the meetings and conventions and work with instead of against unionism.

Here in the center part of this state a lot of work is being done by power companies; am sorry to say that about all of it is being done with non-union as well as by non-experienced labor; they think nothing about Sundays. Work along just the same as any other day; any old wage, any kind of hours.

The I. B. E. W. should investigate and find out what would be the best thing to do, or try to do, to change this system. I think that to place all our efforts in this locality and organize those workmen or try to get these companies to agree to work our men and pay wages may be a big benefit.

This work can not be done by the locals in and around the center part of this state as they have no way to get the funds to do it with. That is the situation here. It will take the I. B. E. W. organization who may spend effort and money to line this work up. I am in hopes that the convention may see fit to make this effort. I believe in time we will learn that the money put out to bring this about was a good investment, at least it would remind these companies that the I. B. E. W. is a working organization. Delegates to the convention we appeal to you for consideration on regarding the organizing of this territory.

F. C. HUSE.

#### L. U. NO. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.

Editor:

Local No. 200, Anaconda, has taken a vote on the measure handed down by the state council whereby the council proposes to put another man in the Montana field to help organize all non-union men and in order to put a man in the field each member would be assessed 50 cents per month. Local No. 200 voted the measure out and from what I can learn the Brothers felt it the duty of the I. O. to put a man in such a position. Brother Bell is now in other states and can not be everywhere at once. The council reports lots of places that need working but the I. O. should take care of such outside districts.

Brother Wade Wilson has a very noticeable smile now and I'll spill the dope. Brother Wade Wilson is a proud and happy grandfather and his grandchild is a fine boy. Can't blame Wade for having such a smile, can you?

Oh, yes, Brother George Hollywood took a sneak and did his duty by getting married. He married August 1, and all Brothers of Local No. 200 wish them success and happiness throughout life.

Another loyal Brother, Joseph A. Holt, made a clean sneak by not telling he had been married for over a week and all Brothers of Local No. 200 wish them success and happiness throughout life.

Brothers, Local No. 200 has some real men yet, and we are happy to tell of their good fortune.

R. J. MORROW.

#### L. U. NO. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Editor:

"Quiet" is putting it mild, only urgent repair jobs being done but that's to be expected as the merchants and hotel owners are too busy making hay while the sun shines. The "day room" has a deserted appearance, the Brothers having transferred it to the beach at Kentucky Avenue.

Brother "Bill" Hagerty, Local No. 26, Washington, D. C., is in town vacationing for a few weeks, having motored up with the family. That old timer is as peppy as a colt. Must be "monkey glands."

Brother "Tommy" Cavanaugh, Local No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa., is also taking advantage of recuperative qualities of the seashore



Mike Gordan was on the convention floor.  
On his face was that smile, he usually wore.

Up jumped George Woomer,  
With voice sharp as a sword,  
And nominated Mike,  
For the executive board.

By Goody



ozone, on his vacation. The boys have a clipping of a magazine article describing Brother Cavanaugh's device he has had patented for printing press control. Thomas Edison could have saved himself a lot of trouble while seeking a young man to take his place!!!

Brother Paul Scott, late of Local No. 349, Miami, Fla., now located here, after a discussion by the gang of Brother Stewart Miller of Local No. 349's interesting article on Miami fishing in the July JOURNAL, volunteered to accompany Brother "Orrie" Hills to the Margate City Fishing Pier to demonstrate the proper method of making the cast in order to lure the big ones, while in the midst of the act, something happened and "Scottie's" gift \$30 casting rod with a Meiselbach tarpon reel and rig, went over the side. "Tough luck!" We'd been figuring on borrowing that outfit.

After reading Brother Miller's article, had decided that our "drum rigging" would not stand the gaff—however, we're giving warning that arrangements have been made to arrive in Miami a few days in advance of the convention opening to try to hook into one of those big ones. At the same time that ought to get us in condition to take up the serious business of the convention, full of pep.

The Haddon Hall Hotel job is now in the clear—the experiences of Local No. 211 with the Hatzel and Buehler Co., New York City electrical contractors on the job, is that they are a square shooting outfit.

To Brother George McBride, Local No. 98, Philadelphia, Pa., electrical inspector on the job for the Jellett Engineering Co., and Brother Bill Cobb, Local No. 3, New York City, in charge of installation of fixtures, the boys are unanimous in saying aces.

The "lost, strayed or stolen" committee of the Old Timers Club is anxious to locate Brother "Tweedles" Tweedie, Local No. 314, Camden, N. J., also Brother "Chief" Bender, Local No. 43, Syracuse, New York.

Local No. 211 extends its thanks and gratefulness to Local No. 314, Camden, N. J.; Local No. 400, Asbury N. J.; Local No. 28, Baltimore, Md.; Local No. 26, Washington, D. C., for the kindness and assistance extended to our travelling Brothers. That's the stuff, ours is a Brotherhood in fact, not in name only. G. M. S.

#### L. U. NO. 226, TOPEKA, KANS.

Editor:

Last month Topeka had a new electrical ordinance which not only brought the old one up to date but plugged up some of the knot holes. It not only licensed the contractor for \$250 but it placed the journeyman electrician under a \$2 revokable license and the maintenance man under a \$25 license of the same sort. This license was passed over the head of our well beloved mayor who has been accused of following the tactics of Mussolini of Rome, Italy. The mayor who I fear sometime mistakes cheapness for economy, ably assisted by non-union Bert Overton, started a backfire and got the old ordinance resurrected ready to repeal the newly passed one. This action got every one who was interested in the electrical industry aroused and we were able not only to defeat the reactionaries but to make them enjoy it.

Such work meant concerted effort between the contractors and their men and couldn't help but be conducive of better feeling on all sides—if you except Bert Overton who runs a wholesale house as well as a non-union shop and who seems to be interested in selling material regardless as to whom is injured thereby. The fact that he told us all to go to hell is some proof that he wasn't entirely satisfied with the outcome.

The four commissioners stuck with us to

a man, which we should remember at the proper time. When the mayor runs for governor or something we should also remember him.

Our picnic August 3, was also a complete success from all appearances.

Local Union No. 226 has decided not to try to put a float in the Labor Day parade this year.

Work in Topeka has slacked off again and no good jobs in sight.

J. R. WOODHULL.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

To my many friends, greetings, and to my many enemies, greetings: As usual, I will start out telling you that there is nothing to write about, and three pages later realize that there is no news and stop. It will ever be the same. We here in Toledo are at this time enjoying prosperity. Every one is working and steady and several floating members have connected, and lots of men who were not members have come in. Alabama and Kentucky have supplied the greatest number of this type. Several of these men who had never heard of organized labor before join and then hire out as apprentices at 73 cents per hour, which is from 25 to 35 cents more than they ever got as journeymen at home. I asked one of these boys if he was a journeyman and he said, "Hell, no! I'm a lineman." Then I says, "Are you a journeyman lineman," and his answer was "Well, I've clumb some," so we have given these boys the name "clumb somes." But everyone has to live and learn. These boys may be good members some day. So let's all rejoice and pretend satisfaction. The 75 per cent who are inside are satisfied that they are right and the 25 per cent outside are satisfied that they are getting the same wages that we do at no extra cost, but the 25 per cent are the boys who are making the biggest howl for a raise. They want more money. They want all they can get at no cost to themselves and then condemn the organization that is responsible for that which they are getting.

I have at hand a copy of the letter sent to our secretary, Brother Bugnizet, by the secretary of the Central Labor Union of Toledo, in his attempt to bring about an understanding between the central body and our different I. B. E. W. locals here. The word co-operate should mean something along the lines of help, aid and assist, or to put forth some effort to lend a helping hand in some way. As far as a central labor body here is concerned it is dead legally and has been for years. It has for a secretary a czar, a man very much interested in labor organizations in so far as the paying of dues is concerned. He has, like a lot of others connected with labor, been in his job too long to be of any service. No local can expect any assistance from that source until there is some active head at the front of it pushing it. The body can be whipped into shape and be again as active in labor circles as it was a few years ago by asking for a few resignations and demanding same and then changing at regular intervals so as not to let any man get the idea that the job was created especially for him and would perish without his little bit.

This same thing applies to the organization throughout the ranks, a few run it to suit themselves and you as a paying member are merely considered another source of capital, to stuff the fund that pays the large wages that are paid a few to run the different international offices. These men are employed by the rank and file to run the business and it has got to the stage where it is a big business. Any union official is working for the union men as a whole and should be dictated

to by them as to their duties and their word should be law. But it is quite the reverse. We are being told by them what to do and instead of having a voice in the running of our different organizations, we as members are dictated to and compelled to do their bidding. Where is there another million dollar business that does business that way? Millions of dollars have been hoarded away by the international offices of the different union crafts of the world, and just a few men control this mass fortune. And these men have held office so long that they, like in the situation here in Toledo, become czars. The president of the United States is allowed two terms of four years each to prevent manipulation by the different political factions. But we allow our president and others to sit in a chair just as long as they are able to find that chair. A lifetime job at a fat salary.

The shoes of Samuel Gompers will be hard to fill as an executive of the American Federation of Labor, but upon failing so miserably several years ago we have not tried to better ourselves. Election after election has been held and convention after convention has been attended, but to no advantage to the cause. We don't try to erase our mistake. Instead we retain the same man as president of the American Federation of Labor. Seeing ourselves slipping day by day, losing ranks one by one and contending that the position is another kingdom and a crowned head in the throng. Labor is a kingdom and too precious a one to allow to go rotten with politics. So my warning is this—cast your vote at conventions where it will do you as an individual some good. If this was done and the counting wasn't democratic we would have had a change the second year after the death of Samuel Gompers.

And this should apply to our own organization as well as any other. If you think that we are paying dead timber or think that any of our officers are not winning enough games then retire them to the showers and put in some recruit to pitch a few balls. No one man ball team ever won a pennant. Maybe we have some pitchers that would do better in other leagues. If so, our convention is our selling block and from there we must restock our team. Let the I. B. E. W.'s slogan be, let every man play ball and not too many mascots. For we have no room for any czars in our ranks. It was action that put the I. B. E. W. heading the labor organizations and it will take action alone to keep it there. And if that stops we will lose all we have gained and it would be mighty hard to surrender now after holding the fort all these years.

Referring back to C. B. Fracker's article in the July number, even if he does hail from Riverside, Calif., his idea is mine. He says that we are paying our old members \$40 a month after they have practically given their lives to unionism, while some of our young so-called representatives receive expenses running as high as \$423 for two weeks, working at a salary of \$400 a month. And their allowance not to exceed \$9 a day for hotel expenses. A pretty tough job, ain't it, fellows? These old fellows who get \$40 a month would like to represent you at that kind of a salary or a whole lot less, and it wouldn't take \$9 a day expenses to induce them to take the job and really represent you. For they have outlived their usefulness as workers but still can help make the job clean for the future generation, by working alone with us in the job as organizers at a living wage. Remember that we have no organizers; and these \$400 representatives—well it wouldn't take a very big sheet of paper to tell you all the representing that has been done to L. U. No. 245 since I have been a member. It wouldn't amount to \$400



a month by \$390. Why should they bally hoo? They are not selling anything retail, they are merely traveling salesmen calling on the wholesale trade, whereby if we had some of these \$40 a month men at a little increased salary to sell to the retail trade our goods could be more readily sold. It is too deep for me to even try to understand why the different internationals insist on selling you the idea that we have no use for an organizer in the field. The foundation of any organization or order is organizing and yet they take that opportunity away by discouraging the practice of having organizers in the field. These high salaried representatives could just as well do a little organizing on the side or be organizers and do what little representing they do on the side, either way it sounds best. The latter stands pat with me. We have a whole year of 12 months to thrash out some means of neutralizing the difference between \$400 and \$40 a month. The man who gets \$40 a month is told that it is a reward for his long years of faithfulness and now that he is useless they reward him. While the useless man that gives us practically none of his time is rewarded at the rate of \$400 a month. It looks like a marked deck and the joker is the paying card. But let's all draw cards for another year and then go the big game at convention prepared to see that the jack-pot is won fairly. Remember that the start of any labor union was in organizing enough men for a charter and the organizing was done by the international office. That was the start of this mass fortune that represents the efforts of the older electrical worker. But now you do your own organizing on the job and pay your dues, too, and if you get caught at it then your job is at stake. So remember, boy, in 1930 we can do a little organizing in our own ranks if we will only decipher the difference between \$400 and \$40. With one salary goes a one-way ticket to the poor house, while with the other goes \$9 a day expenses in some hotel with a conveniently located oasis. If you can find that extra cipher in those two figures, write your answer on a neatly-folded sheet of paper and mail it with your name and opinion of this thing to 1309 Walnut Street, Toledo, Ohio. My name is at the bottom of this article.

Saw Troubleman Ernie Miller the other day and, of course, Ira Vandersal was driving for him. They have teamed together so long that it would be a shame to separate them now. Ellison Brown, a prodigal son of the sunny south, is one of our latest members and a very welcome Brother. Otto Gruntz and Floyd Shumaker are teams in their work at the various substations and they both have a good attendance record, and is there action when these boys hit that floor? Both regular when not riled but at meetings—well, what's on their minds must be listened to, and how! The winning spirit! There should be more like them.

The names of four old timers appear on our sick list—Fred Koehler, the little fellow with the big heart, is off on account of sickness, along with William Hemminger, James Facker and Jay Swank. And then there is Pete Calahan, too, who has been off since early fall. Fred's forced vacation was brought by a light stroke last Christmas. And Hemminger is undergoing repairs to his lamps which went out of focus. Jay had the misfortune to fall from a tower 25 feet while static was finding mother earth, using him as a conductor. But always, just like Jay, he fell and broke the circuit that held three others. Always the hero. Pete and Jim are recovering from burns received in line of duty—not powder burns either.

Z. Z. Miller is the captain of the line department ball team and just like the Mud Hens, they play for the sport of it more than

the winning of a few games. They won two in a row, then they wouldn't let Buttermore umpire any more. But I understand that they have a real find in Nip Wise as a pitcher. Give that boy some support and get that pennant ready, that's all. Ed Gregorie played once (get that once!). The first ball thrown he struck at and hit a foul and then ran to third base. When he got around to first they called the game on account of darkness.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

#### L. U. NO. 252, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Editor:

Our recent election of officers retains Brother Gregor in the chair; Brother Donegan, vice president; Brother Ed. Hines as financial secretary; Brother Kaufman, recording secretary, and Brother Wood as treasurer, while Brother William Malloy guards the door.

During the past year our local has shown considerable activity in protecting its interests. We can say right now that we have not a scab shop in the city. This fact alone certainly should appeal to all members to give their full support to those to whom they have chosen to look after the many details which come before our meetings.

Early in the year we moved into the new labor temple, located on West Liberty Street. Maybe some of our wandering Brothers will remember when the ground was bought some years ago. The building is brick, well laid out, splendid location and can easily be enlarged when necessary.

Brothers Donegan and Jano, delegated to look after our interests at the city hall, have been in regular attendance at the council meetings. Maybe sometime we will see Chris holding down a councilman's chair. Ray Perkins, our new business agent, with Brothers Gregor, Jano and Donegan, met with C. E. Pardon, superintendent of buildings and grounds of the University of Michigan, to take up the matter of new wage scale. The talk was favorable but owing to some responsible parties being away on vacation the matter had to be delayed.

Jack Huff and John Haines still run the work up at the University of Michigan.

Work is only fair just now in these parts but may improve towards fall if certain projects go through.

CLIFFORD WOOD.

#### L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

In compliance with the notice in the July JOURNAL relative to the desirability of early receipt of matter for publication in the September issue, I will endeavor to have my monthly letter in as early as possible. The above mentioned notice mentions the September issue as the "Convention Number" in which, as I get it, it is desired to publish as much reminiscent history of the Brotherhood as possible.

Now the ideal method of putting this over would be for each press secretary to write a history of his own local. In practice, however, I fear that this would be impractical, for I doubt not that many of the press secretaries are in the same position that I find myself in; viz, that of being too young a member of this local to have my recollection run far enough back to cover the subject properly.

Generally, personal reminiscences and private history are not the proper subject matter for a press secretary's monthly letter. However, realizing that certain events in the history of the Brotherhood, with which I was more or less intimately connected might be of interest and that a cer-

tain amount of my personal history is necessary to make them intelligible, I will subordinate my reluctance to writing about myself to the narration of some of these events.

I first joined the I. B. E. W. May 10, 1902, becoming a member of Local No. 198, Dubuque, Iowa. At that time, I had been working at the telephone game as "grunt" and lineman for about three years in the States of South Dakota, Wisconsin and Iowa. I kept that card in good standing for over four years until in the fall of 1906, I discovered that for some months back I had been paying dues into a dead local, but more of that later.

When I entered the telephone game, the Northwestern Bell was paying its men by the calendar months; \$26 for "grunts," \$30 for climbers and \$35 for linemen, all with board or allowing an additional \$20 where a man boarded himself.

When I went to Dubuque in the fall of 1900 and started to work for the "Dubuque Telephone Company," an independent concern that was just being built, I found them with a monthly scale that ranged from \$23 to \$35, but without board, and a day scale that ranged from \$1.50 to \$2 per day, also without board. By the way, the only one that got the two bucks was the gang foreman. Needless to say, there was no I. B. E. W. local there at that time. The place was a low wage town, most of the trades being nearly as bad off and some worse, common labor in some instances getting as low as 75 cents a day. Now while I had always been in sympathy with organized labor and the union idea, I had never been where I had had the opportunity to join. Therefore, when in the winter of 1901-02, an Iowa Bell crew came to town and some of them in the spring organized a local union, as soon as I got to hear of it, I put in application for membership and got my first "green ticket."

By June, we had a membership of around 18 or 20 members, seven of whom were working for the Dubuque Telephone Company. We decided that we should have more money and forthwith put in a demand for a uniform scale of \$2.50 a day with overtime to be paid at time and one-half except that done on Sunday, and legal holidays was to be double time rate.

Well, of course, we had to strike to get it. Imagine, seven men against a \$50,000 corporation. Remember, the local was too small to have a business agent or even any paid officers. Brother Frank ("Texas") Strall, one of the strikers, acted as voluntary business agent during the strike without pay.

On the third day of the strike, we started to circularize the patrons of the company with a petition that requested the company to "either settle with their union employees or take out their 'phones." It worked, for about noon of the following day (the fourth day of the strike), Strall was called up and requested to go up to the telephone office to negotiate a settlement. He came back to us with the proposition to compromise on \$2.25 instead of the \$2.50 and with everything else satisfactory. We agreed to this and at a special meeting that night, ratified the agreement and all went back to work the next day. That fall when work got slack, however, they laid us all off. Right after the layoff, I was called up to the office and told that if I wanted to go to Davenport to work that they would furnish me with transportation and give me a letter of recommendation that would secure me a permanent job there, but that there was a strike on there and that I would have to work on a struck job (they didn't say scab job, but that is what they meant). I declined; then on my way home I remembered



that I had a friend in Davenport, so I wrote and asked him to let me know when the strike was over. About a week later, I got word from him that the strike was settled and the men were going back in the A. M. I at once went up to the telephone office and told them that I had decided to go to Davenport. They gave me a railroad ticket and the "letter of recommendation" and I went. That was once that a union man used up some strikebreaker transportation.

As near as I could get at it, the Davenport situation was this: When the job was started, it was supposed to be a closed shop job and was so understood by the president of the company, who at that time was mayor of Harrisburg, Pa. Some of the officials in Davenport had some friends that they decided to keep on the job in violation of the closed shop agreement. Then along came a floater of the "good fellow" variety who proceeded to get himself established as business agent and financial secretary. Some said he used Holligan tactics and when that didn't get by, called a strike. Be that as it may, when the strike situation began to look serious, he left town taking the local's fund with him, so I was told. That ended the strike and there was nothing to do but go back to work. Now it seems that before the strike that the boys had allowed the pole painting to be done by some painters and grunts and laborers, in fact any one that would do it. Well, after the strike, these pole painters were used in the line gangs as linemen. This was the condition when I arrived and things went from bad to worse until the local finally called the second strike. This strike also lasted four days and was then settled satisfactorily to everyone except the superintendent, general manager, timekeeper and a bunch of the finks. These were all fired.

The way it happened was that the president never knew of either strike until he came to Davenport, in the middle of the second one, to a stockholders' meeting and found the job tied up. He at once started an investigation which resulted in the discovery that the three above mentioned officials were hiring the finks at from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a day and turning them in on the payroll for \$2.50. He also made other discoveries, I believe, but that had nothing to do with us except that he "canned" the three of them and settled up with us.

By the way, I never was able to deposit my card in Local No. 109, for when I left Dubuque, Local No. 198 was out of traveling cards and while the financial secretary kept promising to send me one, he never did, but only a letter of identification explaining the circumstances, so that I worked on a permit all during the four months that I was in Davenport. When I left there I went back to Dubuque and spent a day getting that "traveler" before I went back to Sioux

Falls, S. Dak., where the following summer we organized the first local that my home town had, Local No. 360. That was in 1903 and after having my card in No. 47 Sioux City, Iowa, and No. 24, Minneapolis, it finally got located in No. 74, Winona, Minn. where I left it when the gang that I was with went to North Dakota in the summer of 1905. As I have mentioned above, Winona Local No. 74 died sometime during the spring or summer of 1906, which, however, I didn't discover until that fall when I wrote in to find out why I failed to get my dues book back, and then I discovered that I had been paying for a dead horse.

At that time, I was on a one man job in a "two by four town," away up in the "back of beyond" where I stayed for three years and when I got back to where they knew a union card from a circus pass, le and behold! There wasn't any union, there were two! Well, it was Reed-Murphy and it was Collins-McNulty, and according to either, the other was a bunch of thieves and liars and scabs, and if anything new turned up in the next few years, they were that, too. Well, not knowing the right or wrong of the squabble, I took the position that "one union was a union but two unions wasn't any" and that when they "got together" that I would be glad to join, but not before. This I did in Winona, Minn., in 1915 or 1916. That card I lost after I came to Minneapolis in 1917, and was unable to break into Local No. 24 when that local was a company union privately owned by the Northwestern Telephone Company. It was composed of 18 members, the majority of whom were company men. They held the charter so that another line-man's local could not be organized and simply made it impossible for anyone else to get in. The whole thing was a shrewd maneuver on the part of the telephone company to keep their employees from being organized.

This state of affairs prevailed here until in the fall of 1918, Brother E. N. Stanchfield, who was a member of Local No. 292, but working in the commercial department of the telephone company, got Brother H. H. Broach to come in here and reorganize the local (No. 24). Broach came in to organize and found this condition.

I joined at that time and then came the 13 weeks of the telephone strike and later the weeding out process of the telephone company against all those that were loyal to the I. B. E. W. I was one of the weeds, so I transferred my membership to Local No. 292, and became a wire grabber.

Local No. 24 has long since passed out of existence as I believe has also Local No. 23 of St. Paul. There are not so many linemen locals as there used to be, but they were good, militant, hard fighting organizations and we today might learn some valuable lessons from a survey of their history.

W. WAPLES.

## L. U. NO. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Editor:

In looking forward to the date when we as Brothers are going to convene, I begin to feel all mushy inside because of the realization that things of importance are going to happen and that those things are going to be stepping stones for a higher level. As I gaze upon the charter in front of me now, with its symbolical pillars on each side and the gold seal, and then scan the names of those who stand out like the patriots of old when they put their signature to the greatest of all constitutions, I again have a feeling inside, but it is rather mixed; it comes in flashes. I have knowledge to the effect that procrastination has been one of the faults and then, of course, circumstances—but, to know that some of those signatures are the like of Judas Iscariot, the betrayer—well, it hurts. Let us find a way to ease the road of those who cannot meet with circumstances and fail. Then let us find a way to make it more interesting for everyone; in fact, let us find a way that will instill the faith in a Brother that he would rather die than betray that charter or what it stands for. It seems to be the consensus of opinion that the crime wave is the aftermath of parental leniency. Maybe so, but I believe that if we use plenty of discipline in our ranks, we, the rank and file, will be in time more thoughtful of Brother for Brother, and also the officers will get their share of honor. For it is said: "Give honor to them to whom honor is due."

The charter for a mixed local was granted on September 11, 1917, to the boys here in old St. Pete and is known as Local Union No. 308. The local is as solid now as it was then, if not more so, and getting better all of the time. There is a feeling among the boys here assembled together that is pretty hard to describe. They are Brothers, every last one of them.

I wish that I could go with the crowd to Miami. I imagine I would feel like one of the old G. A. R. veterans when he walks down Pennsylvania Avenue.

I hope some of the boys will come over and take a look at our "Sunshine City;" we would like to shake hands with them.

Brother Reisen is taking a vacation by visiting his old hunting grounds, and Fred Loll has taken over his duties temporarily.

Cleve Hudson is running the job on the Soreno and Fred Borstel is playing down at the disposal plant. Brother Stone is still watching the trolleys on our great street car system and Brother Smith won't let the lights stay out long on our big white way. Marks comes to meetings once in a while and cuts loose but Brother Banks has been very quiet lately and we would like to know why. Our able president, J. D. Baker, is a



MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNION NO. 237, NIAGARA FALLS; LOCAL UNION NO. 86, ROCHESTER; LOCAL UNION NO. 41, BUFFALO, WORKING ON CURTISS AEROPLANE JOB AT BUFFALO. SECOND FROM LEFT END, BROTHER ARTHUR BENNETT, INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE; THIRD FROM LEFT END, BROTHER J. CLARK, FOREMAN ON JOB; FOURTH FROM LEFT END, BROTHER GEORGE WILLOX, FINANCIAL SECRETARY OF LOCAL 41. BROTHER FISHER, BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE OF LOCAL UNION NO. 41, BACK ROW, SECOND FROM LEFT.



busy little chap and the boys know he means it.

To all you Brothers who are out of town we extend greetings, and expect you all to write often as we enjoy hearing from you. Hoping that there will be all harmony at the big show, and that the blessing of the All High will be upon it.

THE WOODCHOPPER.

#### L. U. NO. 314, CAMDEN, N. J.

Editor:

Well, as I have said before, all we know is what we read in the WORKER, but as we haven't received it as yet this month we don't know very much.

The Tacony Palmyra bridge over the Delaware River is very nearly completed and will be opened this week; just a couple of men left putting on the finishing touches.

This bridge links up South Jersey with the North Philadelphia Boulevard, taking the motorist away from Philadelphia and Camden traffic.

There is quite a little interest displayed this year for our Labor Day and the possibility of making a good turnout. What a fine opportunity labor unions have to express by their presence just what a progressive organization looks like.

Once upon a time there was a fellow who became very successful as a writer and he received many inquiries on "How to be a writer." His answer was that there wasn't very much romance attached to his writing, that he just wrote and very often it was on the drain board in the kitchen or the top of the ice box after the wife got the kids quiet.

Well, we can feel for him as that is the way an "electrician" is supposed to work today, but watch the five-day week work wonders.

A question from Brother Jack Kelroy, "How can a man divide six horses among five children? He asked us and no one has given him an answer as yet; no wonder the entertainment committee reports progress when the chairman has such weighty problems to consider.

WM. H. CREELY.

#### L. U. NO. 339, FT. WILLIAM, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

Hello, everybody, it is a long time since Local No. 339 was heard from.

Well, we are living and doing fair in getting new members. We had Brother Noble with us for a few days. He gave us a good talk on organizing and we certainly needed it here at the head of the lakes. The inside wiremen are not organized at present, but we are doing our best with them to show them that it pays to be organized as their wages are pretty low at the present time but they are seeing their mistake now, and I don't think it will be long before they will be organized.

We have just had an election of officers and have had a few changes. Brother Joe Ottaway in the chair, but he will have to go some to beat Brother John Doughty, and I might say that we have appointed our worthy president, Brother Ottaway, as a delegate to the convention at Miami.

I might say we are holding Labor Day here with all kinds of sports.

That is the Trades and Labor Council of the two cities, Port Arthur and Fort William, with all unions affiliated with same. We are looking forward for a big day.

K. I. CROZIER.

Have you had that thrill yet of bringing in a new member to your Local Union?

#### L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

Toronto, as all the rest of Canada, is uneasy over the outcome of the wheat crop in western Canada, and different factories and commercial houses with electrical jobs under way have cut down the staffs to a minimum until such time as their financial experts are in a position to judge the buying power of the citizens of the prairie provinces.

This is particularly true of the T. Eaton building, one of the city's most colossal enterprises, being practically at a standstill and of the Hinde and Dauch paper box fac-



DEPARTMENTAL STORE ANNEX AND BUSINESS OFFICE BUILDING OWNED BY ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY, TORONTO. THE PRESIDENT OF THIS FIRM WAS AT ONE TIME A TWO-DOLLAR-A-WEEK CLERK AND IN HIS RISE TO THE TOP HAS ALWAYS BEEN FAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR. SIMPSON'S JOBS ARE 100 PER CENT UNION.

tory, where a cut has been made from 36 mechanics to two electricians and a pair of apprentices.

About 30 members of the local are now unemployed and the business agent is hard at work trying to place these men before the winter sets in.

Local No. 353 is working hard to win the best display cup in the Labor Day parade. The committeemen are building a fine float, and most of the boys have pledged their presence on the morning of the big hike. The Royal Grenadiers, Toronto's finest band, will provide the music to keep the boys in step.

A great deal of the apartment house and theatre work has been passing into the hands of unfair contractors during the past few years and at present the Toronto Building Trades Council is in the midst of a thorough re-organization in hopes of remedying this evil.

I am enclosing a picture of the Robert Simpson company's new store, now nearing completion. In fact, just a few alterations to the old building remain to be done. This picture will always be dear to the hearts of the boys from No. 353, as it was here that we were able to show ourselves a body of men worthy of membership in the Brotherhood, when following our complete annihilation of the National Union, we routed the cheap fixtured men off the job, and had every bit of electrical work done by our boys.

This was our first complete victory since the unfortunate split in our ranks back in 1922, and now that troublemakers are again at work in our midst, I am asking the Brothers to compare the lean years prior to our re-organization with conditions as they are today.

The Robert Simpson building was handled more like big jobs in New York City than any other previous local construction.

All concrete was poured in 93 working days, and the job, which was a union job throughout, was completed and fully rented in 13 months.

Wishing you all success and a truly constructive meeting at Miami.

FRANK J. SELKE.

#### L. U. NO. 375, ALLENTOWN, PA.

Editor:

It's been such a long time, since our press secretary sent a few lines for the JOURNAL, that I have decided to try my hand at it.

The work is not very brisk at the present time. There are a few Brothers working at the power house in Belvidere, N. J. Our business agent is busy trying to keep the rest of the Brothers from pressing the bricks for the city.

Our attendance is fairly good. The weather is hot and the meetings are short. The Brothers are assessed \$1 for non-attendance and some of the Brothers put up an awful fight, if they have to pay it. I'm afraid we will have to buy our financial secretary, Thomas, a catcher's mask, because when he tries to collect from the Brothers for non-attendance, they want to punch his nose.

Brother Weider, our recording secretary, has resigned and Brother Swinford had the honor of being elected as his successor.

There was a mistake in the June issue concerning the five-day week. We aren't one of the lucky ones, yet.

We are going to hold a clam bake on the 31st of August. Easton Local No. 367 and Reading Local No. 743, sister locals, are holding a joint clam bake. The idea is to get the Brothers acquainted with one another.

J. FRITZ.

#### L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

The Fault Finding Faculty of Labor

Editor:

Being written by a typical laborite my contribution this month will be one of condemnation and complaint but, contrary to the usual, it's labor's friends and not her enemies I am after this time.

How many times have you read a labor publication and laid it aside with the thought in your mind that all who had labor interests at heart were divine, with halos and white wings, while everyone else was a forked tail devil with fiery nostrils and



blood-shot eyes? For myself I can answer "many times," and it is of this weakness or mistake of organized labor's friends and supporters that I am complaining.

While it is true that we have many organized and emphatic enemies, there are countless thousands of ordinary people who, because of their particular circumstances, have never given labor organizations a serious thought. We are so positive in our own beliefs and so imbued with the spirit of organization ourselves that this seems impossible. I will no doubt be criticized for my statements but nevertheless they are true.

If you who read this will stop to consider your own friends outside of the trade you will realize what I mean. The fellow who owns the neighborhood store, the service station man, the bookkeeper who lives across the street and many others. Their idea of a union man is perhaps that he is a "hoodlum." Why? Partly because he has been painted as such by his enemies, but more so because of his tactics in dealing with these same enemies. Friends, the sooner we get away from the practice of condemning everyone outside of our organization as impossible the better off we will be. We must study the other fellow's view point in order to know how to influence him to our way of thinking, but first we must study our own. Why are you a union man? Would you have been one under other circumstances? Think of these things seriously. Place yourself mentally in the outsider's place and you'll no doubt be able to understand his false impressions of us and correct it.

While I do not refer to our avowed enemies, even they are human beings, with their own selfish interests that happen to conflict with ours, and considered as such will be easier dealt with and overcome than they are when we think of them as cannibalistic monsters without brains. It is true a large per cent of corporation managers, owners and big business men are money-greedy individuals without conscience but don't think they haven't intelligence and plenty of it. We must do more thinking and less loud mouth barking at the moon to accomplish anything against them. We all know the value of public opinion, and if we show our true self to the world, our aims and ambitions, we will have the world for a friend.

D. F. CAMERON.

#### L. U. NO. 481, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Editor:

Well! well, here we are again after a few months absence, but better once in a while than never. This isn't going to be much, boys, but I will let you know Local No. 481 is still on the map and doing our best to get bigger and better with some luck. All the boys are working and have been all summer. We had a few of the boys up from Cincinnati to help us during the rush but that is over now and we are hoping for steady work. Yes, we, too, are working five days a week and it is one of the finest movements ever made by organized labor, don't see how we stayed with the five and a half day week as long as we did.

We are having some real meetings now with a nice turn out of the Brothers and here's hoping it continues, a good argument on the floor helps to keep up the old fighting spirit and sort of makes the shop stool pigeons open their eyes; any way it gives them something to carry back besides the regular routine.

I received word from one of the Brothers of an old friend and here is wishing you all the luck in the world, Fincham, and speak-

ing of old friends I sure would like to see Brother Red Whitworth of No. 584. We had a little reunion of itchy footed Brothers a short while back, sure wish you boys could have been with us. We had one grand and glorious time.

W. R. STARKEY.

#### L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

At our last regular meeting the writer had to start squawking about not ever seeing any write up in the WORKER "consarnin' the doins' of 508." And in the midst of my squawks—some wise Brother ups and makes a motion, seconded it himself, then moved the nomination be closed; moved and carried, and the next thing I knew they had airoplained me rite into the press secretary's job.

Now I ain't never done nuthin' to anybody and I also ain't never done any of this press secretaryin' stuff. But as the gang seem to mean business—I just sort of made up my mind to go ahead—as the chairman said: Brothers, we'll have something in the next WORKER—or else—now I don't exactly know what that *else* means—and I ain't gonner let nobody else me. So, Mr. Editor, be sure and put this where these fellers kin see it. You kin put it on the front page or on the rear page, or in the middle—just so long as you get it in the next WORKER. So here goes.

L. U. No. 508 gets together every other Thursday night—and we do things. Just installed (started to say—motor) our new and old officers for this term. The same crew with only a few changes, to wit (Don't know what that means, but it looked good): Big Pete Peterson got the drop on old boy Thurman by three votes. So Thurman ain't what he use to was. Our treasurer, "Square Shootin'" McCrackan, just owns his job—cause when it comes to nominatin' for treasurer, Mc just struts across the hall and gives the gang the once over. He wins hands down. The reason is this: "Mc" is the city inspector and any guy that votes against "Mc" knows he will have a job on his hands. The beauty of it is, we don't want any opposition for "Mc's" job.



From Miami to Chicago  
Is many many miles  
But Charley makes up a special  
That keeps 'em all in smiles.  
He also steers his local too  
And does it with one hand  
That's why his boys at home all shout  
'Ain't our Charley grand.

By Goody

Brother Blondie Richardson will still be our pilot and we hope his next term will be as productive as his last. "Here's hopin'."

Brother Thompson will be in his old place as usual. He's about the best recording secretary I ever knew.

Brother Woodward will continue to collect the "mazuma" and handle the business agent's job as usual.

Big Brother Peterson will have his first try at the vice president's job, and I know he will make good, cause I'm gonner show him how to do things—"if he flunks"—and he's one of those fellows that just won't flunk.

Our trustees are Brother Jiran, Brother Toole and Brother Sullivan. Sullivan goes to the bat for his first time.

Brother "Cosin" Hardy will be the foreman. (Brother Hardy was nominated for most every office and he just had to take the foreman's job—cause he's big enough to throw 'em out or chunk 'em in.)

Brother Dugger will be inspector No. 2 and he will make a good one, too. Brother Bray will be first inspector.

Conditions in Savannah are fair; while not on a boom, it's not dead.

The power company has completed high line to several nearby resorts and we have just about completed our suburban work. This project will keep several of our good Brothers busy for several months.

We had with us at our last meeting Brother Hull, First Vice President. His visit was enjoyed from all angles.

We are working on our contract and expect to close at least 98 per cent of the shops and are trying "durn" hard to close the other one shop to go over the top 100 per cent.

We only have four open shops, three are going to sign up this week and the other (a one man shop) is just struggling along. If he don't get on the band wagon now—he'll be out of luck.

Now, Mr. Editor, let's see this in the next WORKER, so they won't else me, and I'll try and deliver the good from now on.

C. S. WESTCOTT.

#### L. U. NO. 568, MONTREAL, QUE., CAN.

Editor:

Well, Brother, it's quite a while since this local has had anything in the WORKER, but this time it's a corker. Well, do you know the latest news; bet that you are now guessing it's something that the electrical worker in the city of Montreal never had.

Here it is—it's a signed agreement; yes, sir, a signed agreement and for three years, too. The electrical contractors of the city of Montreal to the amount of 15 have signed the agreement starting the first of August, to terminate the 30th of April, 1932. The rate of wage will be 80c for the first year, 90c for the second year, \$1 for the third year, with an extra 10c per hour for the man in charge of the job.

We also have a wage scale for apprentices. The first year apprentice shall have 25c per hour; second year apprentice, 35c per hour; third year apprentice, 45c per hour; fourth year apprentice, 60c per hour.

Well, Brothers, after years and years of trying and trying, we have succeeded, thanks to the everlasting efforts of Brother James Broderick, our International Representative, and to our business agent, Brother O. Boyer. They have succeeded in getting a three-year contract, the first contract signed with the contractors of the city of Montreal.

Brothers J. Broderick and O. Boyer have lost about 10 pounds, but they have regained an extra 10 pounds since the agreement is signed. The other boys are also gaining rapidly.

We are sending our treasurer, Brother A. Greenberg (some bird), and Brother H.



Galime to Miami. Owing to the fact that they are French and Hebrew, they should be able to look after our rights in any language.

Now Brother don't forget if any of you come to Montreal bring your travelling card because you may get into trouble without it.

PAUL THOUIN.

#### L. U. NO. 569, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Brother O. W. Karl, for many years a member of Local No. 569, recently engaged in the electrical contracting business in this city, died last Thursday, July 27, after a brief illness lasting about three weeks. Brother Karl was taken to the hospital because of a carbuncle on his neck. He was operated upon but the spread of the poison became general.

Brother Karl was always very active in community affairs. At the time of his death he was a member of the board of directors of the Community Service, and a member of the board of freeholders engaged in drafting a new city charter. His loss will be keenly felt, not only by the members of this local, but by the community generally.

We are still in the midst of a very severe period of unemployment here in San Diego. Work in the building industry is very slack, and has been for a long time past. The amount of building permits issued for new construction this year will be less than it has been for the last 10 years. As building construction is our chief industry, it will be very readily seen that it is organized labor, particularly building craftsmen within our ranks, that suffered most from the lack of employment.

Local No. 569 has been weathering a particularly harsh period of unemployment among its members during the past year or so. Many of the Brothers have been idle for months. Few of our members are steadily employed, with most of them working only part-time. We have lost about 10 per cent of our members on withdrawal; Brothers who couldn't stand it any longer.

Members who contemplate coming within this jurisdiction may easily see from this report that there is little prospect for employment for them when they get here. Any Brothers who figure on coming to this locality in the near future are advised to communicate with this local before doing so.

R. A. MATHEWSON.

#### L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

The fishing season is about over and most of the boys are back in the harness again.

One thing has been a regret to us lately, that is that our real estate men, builders and Chamber of Commerce must have been advertising our town too strenuously, for there is an influx of workers and not much extra work.

Plenty of home building is going on, but it has been coming in such a way that it is quite comfortably taken care of.

Our men have been scattered all over Michigan this summer, some having gone nearly 300 miles away, on talkies, school houses, hunting lodges and camps.

Interest has centered locally in the expansion of the General Motors in the Olds Motor Works and Fisher Plants, with state building programs being talked, too.

The local electric light plant is working on placing another machine of 20,000 k.w. capacity and a new office building of 22 stories is in prospect. These we hope will help flatten the curve of employment this winter.

From gossip from other points, the delegates will not be uninstructed on the insur-

ance questions and other issues to be considered at the convention.

Five day weeks seem to be finding adherents in our community and are being discussed in the trade.

Boys, have you read and thought on the "Magazine Chat" for June about the value of the union press? Is not the way Station WCFL was handled plenty of evidence that something needs to be for the workers?

If you have not listened to that station lately, do so and get some new pictures of what it could mean to have them have a better time to be on the air.

The article by Brother Warren of No. 728, in the July issue is certainly a good one to waken the sleepers to their responsibility.

Back-biters and fault-finders in the organization are accurately described.

Just why a man who has never been out the confines of his own bailiwick to do a day's work should persist in staying out till an open charter is offered and then when he is in will never attend a meeting and with malicious intention say that the local is being run for a clique and he hopes it will go broke—well, we know of one such—don't he deserve some particular attention? He'll get it yet.

Every knock is a boost they say, so be to meeting to do your knocking and I am sure the boost will be there for you to profit by if not to enjoy.

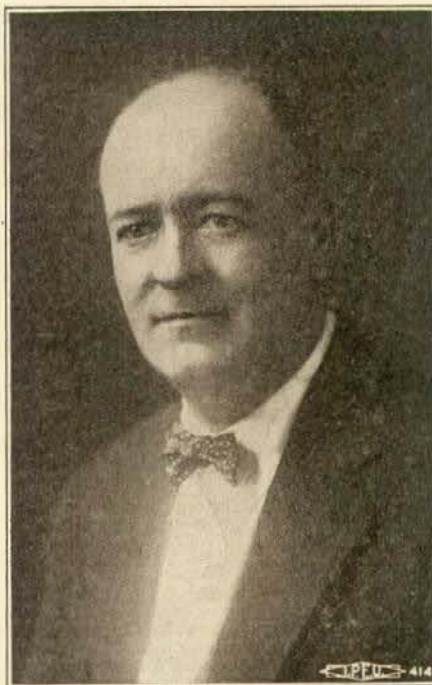
I sincerely hope to meet all the press secretaries at Miami so we may mourn together.

PAGE.

#### L. U. NO. 713, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Inasmuch as Local No. 713 is sending five delegates to the International Convention this year, and no doubt, many of the delegates outside of Chicago do not know of our little shop local stuck away in this small city, I will try to see if I cannot enlighten them, even if our delegates do not make their presence known. The delegation is composed of John F. Schilt, Harry M. Cox.



BROTHER W. V. EVANS, THE GENIAL FINANCIAL SECRETARY AND BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE OF L. U. NO. 349, AND BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE B. T. COUNCIL AND SECRETARY OF THE LOCAL CONVENTION COMMITTEE.

George Chamberlain, John M. Moore and Yours Truly.

We have an organization composed mainly of both men and women engaged in the manufacturing branch of the electrical industry, which includes automatic telephone equipment manufactured by the Automatic Electric Co., switchboards, theater boards, power boards, charging boards, panel boards, starting boxes, rheostats, dimmers, elevator control boards, storage batteries, starting, lighting and ignition system, and also motor repair men and car wiremen on our elevated railroads and surface lines. All of this equipment that is manufactured or repaired by us bears the union label of the I. B. E. W. and we are pleased to state that we have closed shop conditions in all of our shops, and a 44-hour week.

I do not wish to create an impression that Local No. 713 is organized 100 per cent as it is far from it, and the most of our trouble is the laxity on the part of people using electrical equipment in demanding or even asking for labeled products. Also, the competition we have from non-union manufacturers outside and close to Chicago who ship their products wherever they may find a market for them.

It is the desire of the members of Local No. 713 that not only the International Office but the local unions throughout the Brotherhood interest themselves more in the union label of the electrical workers.

JOHN A. JACKSON.

#### L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

Members of the linemen's unions in Fort Wayne and vicinity have completed preparations for what is expected to be the largest of their annual picnics. The affair will be staged Sunday at Franke Park and will be attended by more than 1,000 persons, according to Harry Lotz, general chairman of the affair.

Several feature events including exhibitions by linemen, are on the program, besides a large number of contests. Prizes for these have been donated by more than 75 firms in Fort Wayne and throughout the country.

The feature events include fancy pole climbing, guy riding on taut and slack wires, pole arming and other exhibitions. The program of contests will include events for men, women and children.

Linemen of the City Light and Power works, the Indiana Service corporation, Home Telephone and Telegraph company, Bell Telephone Company of Indiana, American Gas and Electric Company, Michigan and Indiana Electric Company, and the Postal Telegraph Company, and their families and friends have been invited.

Two 40-foot poles will be donated by the traction company for the exhibitions. They will be erected by the City Light Works. Bus services from State and Sherman streets to the park will be offered between 9 and 11 a. m., Sunday.

Assisting Mr. Lotz in arrangements are William Lewis, Harry Arnold, Albert McKenzie, Evan Wright, Robert Kronmiller, Roy Langstaff, Guy Hall, George Morrow, William Weimer, Carl Bogenschutz, Erwin Stout and John Watson.

The prizes to be awarded have been placed on display at the Barth Electric shop. A partial list of the out-of-town donors follows:

American Trouser Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Oshkosh Overall Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; W. H. Wagg Candy Co., Louisville, Ky.; Paul W. Koch Co., Chicago, Ill.; Everstick Anchor Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. J. Buckingham Co., Birmingham, N. Y.; Al Foss Bait Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Garrett Creek Chub Co., Garrett, Ind.; Finck's Overall Co., Detroit, Mich.; E. C. Atkins Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Henry Disston



and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.; Kelly Axe and Tool Co., Charleston, W. Va.; W. A. Ives Co., Meriden, Conn.; Joe Kunz Glove Co., Chicago, Ill.; Shakespeare Reel Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.; Kaeuter and Co., Newark, N. J.; Hanksraft Co., Madison, Wis.; Peck, Stow and Wilcox Co., Southington, Conn.; Master Plier Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Crescent Tool Co., Jamestown, N. Y.; Mathias Klein and Sons, Chicago, Ill.; Sand Knitting Mills, Chicago, Ill.; Big 3 Overall Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Globe Overall Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Bashlin Bros., Grove City, Pa., and Hubbard and Co., Chicago, Ill.

The following are among the Fort Wayne firms which have donated:

Columbia Candy Kitchen, Select Tire Service, Protective Electric Company, Fort Wayne Rolling Mills, Theo. J. Israel Company, Cousins Jewelry Store, Beck's Jewelry Store, Neireiter Clothing Store, Frosh Clothing Store, Wayne Auto Equipment Company, Fox Jewelry Store, City Light and Power, Fisher Electric Company, Miller's Lunch, McClure's Lunch, Golden's Clothing Store, Brateman Bros., Graybar Electric Company, Patterson-Fletcher Company, Segal Army Store, Original Army Store, Fortriede Shoe Store, Wayne Hardware Company, R. M. Kaough, Inc., Barth Electric Company, Schlatter Hardware Company, Deitchel Bros., Fort Wayne Iron Store, Theo. Geller Bakery, Roxana Petroleum Company, O'Day Oil Company, Penn Marr Petroleum Company, Red Fox Petroleum Company, Indian Refining Company, Exide Battery Company, Roussey Auto Company, Grand Malts Company, People's Store, Emrich's Bakery, Eckart Packing Company.

ANTHONY J. OFFERLE.

#### L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Here we are again with our noise. Everybody "stepping on it" to finish the Nevada.

The Arizona is already being stripped, but some of us may get a lay-off before we are needed on the re-building.

At this time, the efficiency list is posted in the shop, which means that we are hearing plenty of comments such as, "Well, look where my name is, away down near the

bottom;" "I wonder how Shorty's name got away up there, he is the dumbest man on the job;" "Oh, you don't understand, he's a good fellow with the boss;" "How do they figure the thing, anyhow?"

To tell the truth, it is as clear as mud to me.

While I am writing I wish to call the attention of Locals Nos. 80, 732 and our own, No. 734, to the fact that we have no woman's auxiliary and I see no reason why we should not have at least one.

If the women organize, I want to recommend for president, the name of a party whom I have never met, and would not know her on sight, but her husband tells me she is a faithful student of our JOURNAL and is also wanting to know why we do not have a picnic before the summer passes.

Now, don't everybody speak at once, who is she?

I am enclosing a little black and white drawing, which I thought might be used in the convention issue along with a short write-up of the lesson it teaches. Some one on your staff should be able to supply the write-up.

This is about all I know to write now, and that reminds me of a little Irishman I knew, who had worked as far on the job as he could, without further instructions. He said to the foreman, "Come here, I've run out of education!" Who's next?

AL. SPALDING.

#### L. U. NO. 902, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

There has been an unlimited amount of discussion about the value of organization in dollars and cents to the electrical workers employed on railroads. Not taking into consideration the conditions of employment, the rules in our schedule which are so valuable to us, the monetary benefits as derived by members of our organization are in itself astounding even with a comparison of the year of 1922, at the termination of the strike under the so-called Baltimore agreement.

In going over the records I find that as far as the Northwest is concerned, where we have contracts, we received an increase of

three cents per hour. This amounted to \$73.88 per year for each electrical worker, or helper or apprentice and after we all paid dues at the rate of \$4 per month, it would mean, during the years 1923, 1924 and 1925, and by the deduction of the amount of our dues from the increases as secured through our organized effort, we would have a balance of approximately \$26, or a return on our investment of 55 per cent. In 1926, we secured an additional three cents per hour increase. This amounted to \$73.88. This added to the \$26 which is deducted from that increase as granted in 1923, makes a total of \$99.88 per year more in wages than we were receiving when we went back to work in 1922, or a return on our investment of 208 per cent. In 1929, with the increase of five cents per hour which amounts to \$124.80 per year, added to the \$99.88, balance of increase of 1923, total increase of 1926, means that our investment of \$48 in dues has netted us in 1929, 466 per cent. Or, in other words, had it not been for organization our compensation would have been 11 cents less per hour. This based upon past attitude of railroad management, but with organization and the payment of our dues from the increases as secured through that organization, we have left \$224.68 or approximately \$12.05 per month, \$4.32 per week, or 72 cents per day.

Of course, in addition to the increase in compensation there is to be considered those benefits as given to us through the international organization which are worth many times more than that which we are required to pay. For example, our \$1,000 life insurance and \$40 per month pension could not be paid for ordinarily by a journeyman mechanic buying such protection as an individual, but in addition to the high rate of return on the investment of \$48 per year dues, these benefits are secured by us only through our organized effort.

It is the opinion of the writer that the progress of labor organizations depends entirely upon the attitude of the affiliated membership.

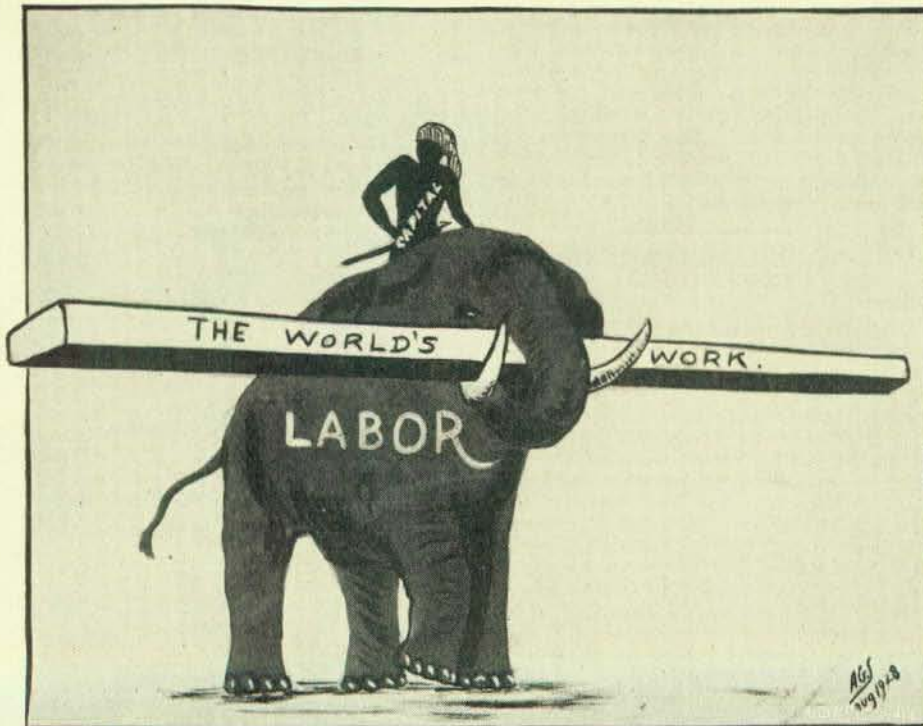
1. That they must be interested in their organization.

2. That they should see that their fellow workers (those employed in close proximity) are members of our organization.

3. The proper understanding of the principles of trade unionism and our Brotherhood.

Particular attention should be directed to the no-bills that are frequently employed by the railroad management, that the benefits as outlined above (both monetary and protective) cost a given amount of money to each member of our organization. This amount depending entirely upon the number of members who are paying in to defray such expense and certainly no electrical worker employed on railroads would permit an employee working alongside of him to take from his purse 72 cents per day, \$4.32 per week, \$12.05 per month or \$224.76 per year, but that is exactly what is occurring when a no-bill is permitted to enjoy the conditions of employment and rates of pay which you and I, through our organization's efforts, have built up on organized railroads. The best way to correct this particular feature is to place ourselves in a position to properly present the benefits of our organization and its accomplishments to the no-bills and have them sign on the dotted line and induct them into membership in our Brotherhood and, while the American Federation of Labor is putting on their organizing drive of Every Member Get A Member, let the electrical workers, employed on railroads, put on a drive that won't stop until we make the railroads 100 per cent electrical workers, and members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

PRESS SECRETARY.



BY AL SPALDING, L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.



# WOMAN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NOS. 84-613, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

We were indeed glad to see the enthusiastic letter from Mrs. Hemphill in the July JOURNAL and sincerely wish the Jacksonville Auxiliary the fullest possible measure of success. The confidence you express in the ability of your leaders is certainly encouraging to them.

We, too, admire and appreciate our excellent officers. Especially do we value most highly our efficient president who through great difficulties organized our Auxiliary and strove so hard for its realization. Her untiring efforts and sacrifice of time have secured for us a solid foundation. Through her leadership and the loyal co-operation of our faithful members we are gradually becoming more helpful in every way.

At our second meeting in June our treasurer, Mrs. W. L. Marbut, was presented with a lovely purse from the Auxiliary. Mrs. Marbut was unable to attend the surprise party on June 8 because of the illness of her little daughter, Betty June. We are glad to report the improved condition of little Betty and hope she will soon be quite well again. We also have on our sick list Sisters Stowers, Speigle and Englett. Have missed them at our meetings and everyone wishes them a speedy recovery. Our sick committees have been making regular trips to the hospital lately to visit Brothers Smith and Hendricks, of Local No. 613, and Brothers Webb and Jones, of Local No. 84. It gives us great pleasure to be able to send flowers and carry little gifts to these sick members, and we hope that our visits have helped to put cheer into their lonely hours.

Our members are very busy now selling tickets to an ice cream festival which we are giving on August 17. The proceeds from this affair are to be used to form a special relief fund and will be handled by our executive board to use in helping the needy members. This will eliminate the necessity of calling on the members to donate to pantry showers.

Plans for our Labor Day program are not yet completed, but we want the entire Auxiliary to be in the parade. Our costumes will be plain white dresses with our colors, blue and gold.

Our membership campaign contest came to a close in June with the Gold side victorious. The Blue side entertained royally at Grant Park on July 30. Over 50 members were present on this occasion, which was a spend-the-day affair. A most delicious dinner, consisting only of Georgia products was beautifully served in the large pavilion. After dinner each member present had something good to say for the Auxiliary.

After a speech by President Winters, the captains, Mrs. Purna Boone, of the Blue side, and Mrs. Edna Hembree, of the Gold, were each presented with a lovely luncheon set in recognition of their faithful leadership.

During the afternoon several contests were conducted and the children all enjoyed a swimming party. These get-together outings are always well attended and many true friendships have formed through the acquaintances thus made among the members, many of whom were absolute strangers when we organized less than two years ago.

We are expecting a large crowd and a very profitable evening at our ice cream festival on August 17, as the electrical workers' quartet are to be on the program, for always where the quartet goes the crowd goes also.

Hoping that we will have a good picture of our division in the Labor Day parade to send to the Journal and that the next issue will contain a number of new Auxiliary correspondents, will close, promising a longer letter next time.

MRS. HARRIET M. ELLIOT.



## ORD KELVIN USES LIGHT TO JOIN CONTINENTS

'Twas artificial light that made it just a matter of seconds between a thought gotten in London and action upon it in New York. Communication by under-sea cable failed until William Thomson—(Lord Kelvin)—solved the difficulty by the ingenious use of a ray of light.

Thomson was the son of a professor of mathematics. His father interested himself keenly in the remarkably quick, incisive and creative mind of his boy William. Though he hadn't taken his B. A. degree, at sixteen William wrote to his brother James, who also became a great scientist, that he could put after his name "B. A. T. A. I. A. P."—"B. A. to all intents and purposes." He was only twenty-two when he occupied the Chair of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow University.

High voltage destroyed the first Atlantic cable, laid in 1858. A means to register signals with weaker current had to be contrived. Sir William Thomson saw that the success of cable communication depended upon a more delicate recording instrument.

In the center of a coil of very fine wire, he suspended a tiny needle-magnet by a thread of cocoon silk. When current passed through this coil the dangling little needle-magnet swerved sidewise. That its movement might be noted, he cemented a bit of mirror to the magnet. Then a ray from a lamp was permitted to strike upon the mirror. The glass reflected the ray back upon a graduated scale. Each time the circuit was opened and closed, the magnetized needle swerved, the mirror flashed its ray, and the ray's fluctuation on the scale was easily noted. Thus, a slight electric discharge made a very perceptible signal easily worked into code.

Sir William later improved his mirror galvanometer, as the instrument was called. He arranged a fine glass tube so that the mirror moved one end of it like a pen to left or right on a piece of paper, with each opening and closing of the signalling key. The other end was in a reservoir of electrified ink. The glass point inked its zig-zag code record on the sheet. This instrument, the siphon recorder, perfected under-ocean cable communication which the reflected ray first made practicable.

## LADIES' AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Congratulations and best wishes to our near sister auxiliary of Jacksonville. May you enjoy the best of luck, and we truly hope that each member may continue to have the faith and hopes for the auxiliary always, as they have now. The trouble with most auxiliaries is that women feel that they are doing no one any good, so what is the use of them attending the meetings. If they would only stop to think that if everyone felt that way where would the auxiliary or any organization ever get to?

Work and conditions in Florida are at present not so good. We have had a few banks close, and of course that will make things rather slow for a while because the people with money would rather sit on it than put out a few dollars which they had already planned to spend. But as soon as people get a glimpse of the silver lining

through the dark clouds they will be all right and go right on with business as though nothing had happened.

There is nothing that can keep our state back. First we had tropical storms, then came the fruit fly and now we have had a few banks close. But just watch great old Florida come back, stronger and greater than ever before.

Some of our boys have had to leave to get work, but we are hoping that by the first of next year they will be home with plenty of work. I am sure that working conditions by that time will be better than ever before, as the boys who are home are working to make conditions better. In other words they are keeping the home fires burning, and sticking closer together than ever before. So if you have any of the boys from Local Union No. 108 with you just be nice to them, as we think lots of our boys, even though they have strayed away from home. But they'll come back; just watch and see.

How many of the women who are members of the auxiliary are coming to the convention in Miami in September? Lots of them, I hope, and the Tampa Auxiliary hereby extends you an invitation to visit Tampa, as your trip will not be complete until you have visited Tampa. Now I did not mean this invitation just for the auxiliary members but to everyone who comes to the convention.

We would be very glad to have the other auxiliaries write us and tell us about their meetings and the work they are doing.

Hoping to see you all in Tampa after the convention, I am yours truly,

MRS. W. L. LIGHTSEY.

## The End of the Rainbow



If you suddenly stubbed your toe on a pot of gold, would you give it a hasty glance, and hurry on expecting to come back for it later? Not likely!

That's just what you are doing, Electrical Workers, when you overlook this golden opportunity for sound protection—at the lowest cost ever offered you!

We built this Policy especially for your relations and families. But how can you share in the Pot of Gold unless you let us help you to it?

Fill in the handy application blank carried in the previous numbers of the Journal. We will be glad to send you more on request or any other information asked.

Today is the day—

Tomorrow may be just a day late.

Address all communications and make all checks to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, G. M. Bugniazet, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.



## Counting Pulse Gives Little Aid

The old-fashioned doctor whose first bedside act was to pull out his watch and count the patient's pulse got little more real information from the conventional act, it appears, than savage medicine men get by such magical processes as shaking up bones in a gourd or counting the spots on a goose liver. The human pulse rate varies too much from time to time for it to mean much about health or illness unless the doctor already knows thoroughly the characteristics of each individual patient. New evidence to this effect has been reported to the American Medical Association by Dr. Ernst P. Boas and Dr. W. M. Weiss, of the Montefiore Hospital in New York City. Typical people were selected; some with normal hearts, others with abnormal ones. Each of these persons wore small electrodes fastened to the chest, to pick up the tiny electric impulses of the heart beat. A trailing wire 60 feet long led to a radio amplifier and recorder so that every heartbeat during an interval of twelve hours or more was recorded on a chart. In one healthy man, 55,845 of whose heart beats were thus counted, the pulse rate varied from 94 beats a minute while he was taking a physical examination to 52 beats a minute while he was in bed asleep. A nurse showed a pulse rate of nearly 100 while she was standing listening to music but not much over 70 while resting or 60 while asleep. Playing a game of cards or eating breakfast also raised this girl's heart beat to between 80 and 90 a minute.

## Blood Injections Cure For Age

A new plan for delaying old age, by injecting new blood into the aging individual instead of transplanting new glands, is practiced by an Italian physician, Dr. Giocondo Protti, of the village of Anzago, near Venice. The theory is not that the new blood will replace the old, worn-out blood of the aged person. Indeed, Dr. Protti does not inject the new blood into the veins but into the mass of muscle, where it decomposes chemically so that only its constituents are absorbed. Such blood chemicals from another individual are believed to stimulate the glands, the blood-making machinery and other organs of the body into which they are injected. Similar chemical actions rather than the mere provision of additional blood, are responsible, Dr. Protti believes, for many of the beneficial results of ordinary blood transfusion. In applying his method of rejuvenation, Dr. Protti first selects a proper donor of the new blood, making sure that this person is free from disease and that his blood belongs to one of the recognized blood types which will mix properly with the blood of the patient. About a teaspoonful of this blood is then drawn off and injected immediately into the muscles of the patient's arm or leg. This operation is repeated on the second, third, eighth, fifteenth and twentieth days thereafter. There is no claim that the operation prolongs life but it does act, Dr. Protti believes, to delay the definite ills and weaknesses of senility.



### DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and hand-somely enameled..... **\$2.50**



*We will buy you* , , ,  
 , , , , , *The FIRST ONE*

A genuine Irwin Speedbor—the newest, and by far the finest bit ever offered electricians. An unusual offer? Yes indeed, but not nearly as unusual as the bit itself.

Tough, sturdy, fast boring, easily operated. Everything you could ask for. Designed especially for electricians' use—made to work in the smallest spaces—to cut without effort—here is a bit you can well get enthusiastic about.

In next month's issue of the Journal of Electrical Workers we are going to give you an opportunity to try this bit, at our expense—no strings whatever. Watch for this offer and tell your friends about it. We want every electrician in the country to have one of these "Speedbor" bits.

**IRWIN AUGER BIT COMPANY**  
WILMINGTON, OHIO



## LOCAL 134 FINDS HISTORIAN— STIRRING EARLY DAYS

(Continued from page 467)

continued under this charter for a short period during 1894; then left the National Brotherhood and continued as an independent unit under the name of Inside Electrical Workers. During its life as Local 11 and later as the Inside Electrical Workers, this organization made many attempts to infringe upon the work of the Brotherhood of Electrical Mechanics. The latter organization was, however, firmly entrenched in the building trades and recognized as having jurisdiction over interior wiring. This resulted in the eventual disintegration of the Inside Electrical Workers, the members being absorbed into the Brotherhood of Electrical Mechanics, together with the inside members of the linemen's organization formerly known as Local 9.

From 1894 to 1900 the Brotherhood of Electrical Mechanics faced what was probably the duller six-year-period of Chicago's electrical workers. Metal conduit was now specified in most large buildings under construction. The pipe trades, particularly the plumbers and gas fitters, wielded considerable influence in the building trades and in 1896, when the question of jurisdiction over conduit came to the attention of the affiliated building trades unions, the Brotherhood of Electrical Mechanics was poorly organized to combat its more powerful rivals. The membership had dwindled in size, many were in arrears and in bad standing, in fact, only thirty-five members were paid up and in good standing. No decided stand was shown in attempting to claim jurisdiction over conduit, some electrical workers even stating that they were opposed to this class of work. The result was that jurisdiction over conduit was awarded to the gas fitters who held this jurisdiction until the lockout in 1900.

Despite many set-backs, the Brotherhood of Electrical Mechanics continued to grow in numbers, in power, and in influence as an independent unit, and on June 22, 1900, re-affiliated with the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, receiving Charter, Local 134.

Old Local 9 chartered by the National Brotherhood in 1891, was organized to include all branches of the electrical trade. In a couple of years, under an aggressive leadership, it boasted a membership of about 1,500 workers, and while the Chicago World's Fair was in progress, held jurisdiction over all electrical work in connection with the Fair. At this time the old Local 9 had much power and influence. It was among the first locals in the country to have a business agent on a salary basis, devoting his entire time to the affairs of the union. In 1893, however, the great World's Fair came to a close. Large numbers of electrical workers were thrown out of employment; many left the city; many obtained loans from the treasury; dissensions arose among the membership. To add more woe to the greatly distressed Local, the financial secretary absconded with the balance of the already depleted treasury. This was the coup-de-grace for old Local 9. It remained extinct until 1894, when it was re-organized as a strictly linemen's organization, obtaining its old Charter No. 9 from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

In passing over the history of union activities in Chicago, it might be well to stress the fact that Local 9 had at one time 1,500 members, and that its power and influence were far reaching. Its leadership was aggressive and efficient. It, however, covered too wide a field. Many factions with oppos-

ing interests existed; loosely knit units, together with internal dissension, could not withstand the episode of the raided treasury. What was once a strong, influential union was hopelessly scattered; while the Brotherhood of Electrical Mechanics with a small membership, but more closely affiliated, with more mutual interests, withstood all attacks, both from within and without, presenting a united front on all questions affecting its welfare.

### Local No. 134 Finds Its Place

The old Brotherhood of Electrical Mechanics had gone through many vicissitudes. The new Local 134 was to have many hard fought fights but at least it could see the dawn of better days. From this time on its destiny was forward.

As the result of the lockout of the building trades unions in 1900, the Brotherhood of Electrical Mechanics withdrew from the affiliated building trades. Its membership now reappeared as Local 134 of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers June 22, 1900. Several incidents occurred to force the lock-out, and the electrical workers felt that they had been unfairly treated by the affiliated factions then in control of the building trades. They were anxious to recover jurisdiction over work which they felt had been wrongfully taken from them. In the ensuing controversies they agreed with the contractors and the Edison Company on certain issues. The conduit work held by the gas fitters since 1896 was now claimed and held by Local 134. This by no means settled the issue, however, as many contractors and architects favored the gas fitters. Negotiations ran through 1901 into the summer of 1902 before the question was finally disposed of by arbitration and jurisdiction over conduit was definitely awarded to Local 134.

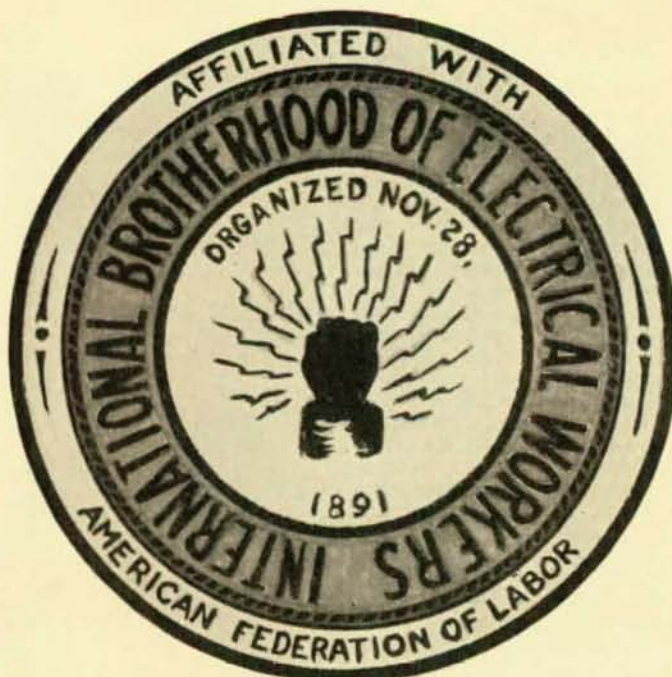
The 1900 lockout of the building trades brought many changes. The most important of these was the adoption by both workers and employers of the "Eight Cardinal Principles of the Uniform Form of Agreement." An agreement for an increase in wages from \$3.75 to \$4 per day was also consummated.

The first big conduit installation work on which Local 134 was to assume jurisdiction was the Illinois Theatre. The electrical contract had been secured by the Chicago Edison Co., afterwards re-incorporated as the Commonwealth Edison Co. In completing this work the electrical workers had much opposition from the other building trades workers employed on the theatre. The conduit, however, was successfully installed in the theatre, and members of Local 134 continued to install it in other buildings throughout the period of the lock-out together with other electrical work.

In 1901 when the various building trades unions had adjusted their difference with the employees and resumed labor under their respective agreements, the gas fitters again renewed their old war with Local 134 for jurisdiction over conduit. Much pressure was exerted by architects and some contractors in behalf of the gas fitters. Sensing the futility of having Local 134 relinquish control over this important work, the latter two groups endeavored to force Local 134 to admit as members a certain number of gas fitters already familiar with conduit installation work. The membership of Local 134 was opposed to this measure and defeated the business agent and other officers advocating this policy, at the next election.

A union label on an article indicates that the employee and employer have entered into an agreement satisfactory to both.

## AUTOS NOW CARRY BROTHERHOOD EMBLEM



Actual Size

Autoists of the I. B. E. W. persuasion, on the road to Florida, or plying the mazy traffic of city streets, can now be proud of the radiator emblem, available at the International supply office, 1200 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

Through the enterprise of Secretary Bugniet this handsome emblem, in heavy enameled metal, durable as the best, in blue, white, and natural metal (gold), will make a decoration desirable for any car.

This is available at \$1.50 postpaid.



## IN MEMORIAM

### Charles Brimigion, L. U. No. 471

It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 471, I. B. E. W., of Millinocket, Me., mourn the death of our friend and Brother, Charles Brimigion.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and relatives in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 471 and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

A. W. BOYNTON,  
WESTON LYONS,  
J. R. MICKLESS,  
Committee.

### James H. Cameron, L. U. No. 247

Whereas on July 23, 1929, there passed from life Brother James H. Cameron, a well-beloved member of Local Union No. 247, who had the honor of serving the union as financial secretary for 14 years, or from July 1, 1911, to July 1, 1925; and

Whereas while a resident of Schenectady and an employee of the General Electric Company, Brother Cameron was not only active in the union, serving upon its committees and as financial secretary with conspicuous efficiency, but represented Local Union No. 247 as delegate in the four successive International conventions of 1913, 1915, 1917 and 1919; and

Whereas in all his relations with his fellow trade unionists Brother Cameron proved himself a "man among men," commanding on all occasions the respect and friendship of all who knew him, including the representatives of the corporation that employed him and the members of Local Union No. 247; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 247 extends to the widow and daughter of our dearly-beloved Brother its profoundest sympathy in their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Cameron, and that a copy be given to the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators for publication.

HERBERT M. MERRILL,  
Recording Secretary,  
L. U. No. 247, I. B. E. W.

### Oliver Wendel Karl, L. U. No. 569

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst our respected friend and Brother, Oliver Wendel Karl; and

Whereas during the many years he has been a member of our organization he has consistently sought for the ideals for which this organization was founded; and

Whereas he has always been a true and loyal friend of organized labor; now, therefore be it

Resolved, by Local Union No. 569, I. B. E. W., in meeting assembled, That our most heartfelt sympathy be extended to the bereaved relatives of our departed Brother, Oliver Wendel Karl; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread on the minutes of this local union, and that a copy be mailed to the official publication of this organization, the Electrical Workers Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

R. A. MATHEWSON,  
L. P. HUNNABLE,  
C. J. BROWN,  
Committee.

### John J. Behymer, L. U. No. 39

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the passing of our esteemed Brother, John J. Behymer, to the eternal life.

Whereas it is our desire to honor him in death as we have tried to do in life, for the many years of service in the advancement of our cause; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy, trusting that the memory of his long life with them will somewhat alleviate the sorrow of this hour; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be

sent to his wife and family, a copy to our official Journal and that in deference to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

COMMITTEE.

### John A. Robinson, L. U. No. 18

Whereas Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., Los Angeles, Calif., deeply regrets the passing of our esteemed Brother, John A. Robinson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family, that they may be strengthened in their sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Robinson's family; a copy to the Journal of Electrical Workers, and a copy be spread upon our minutes.

O. H. HIDDEN,  
ED. KELLY,  
C. M. FELDER,  
Committee.

### August Hanke, L. U. No. 695

Whereas Almighty God has seen fit to take our Brother, August Hanke, from Local Union No. 695 while in the performance of his duties; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Local Union No. 545, as a union in brotherly love, extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, relatives, friends and members of Local Union No. 695; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in due respect to his memory, and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy to Local Union No. 695, a copy to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

BEN BRADFORD,  
FRED SCHLEICHER,  
CARL SISKEY,  
Committee.

### WHEN JACK CAMERON BROKE WORLD'S POLE RECORD

(Continued from page 456)

even the little flags on the near-by tents to flutter.

Then Jack's followers mobbed him. They hugged one another like long-lost brothers. They danced on the pool tables. Some walked on their hands, and nearly all of them took another drink.

By this time the last ferry boat was pulling out and whistling for all hands to get aboard, which resulted in a wild scramble, many missing the boat by about five feet and landing in the bay to be salvaged out by the local fishermen.

### Jack Still Climbs

But this ducking didn't faze Cameron's backers. Why should it? Their man had won and they had collected all the coin there was. Shortly after this Cameron went out to the Pacific Coast, and though he engaged in many other climbing contests, he never equalled his record made on that memorable day in Boston.

He is now working in Victoria, British Columbia, for the British Columbia Light and Power Co.

He is still hitting the sticks, and putting on a show on pay day with some of his old buddies, who, like himself, when they get ginned up a little, like to talk about the days when they used to "cut 'er hot" without "safeties."

The man who has nothing to boast of but his illustrious ancestry is like the potato plant—the best part underground.

### NOTICE

Any one knowing the whereabouts of James Dealey, last heard of in Pittsburgh, Pa., will please communicate with his mother, Mrs. Maude Dealey, 487 Young Street, Winnipeg, Man., Can., and advise him that his sister, Marjorie, has been ill all winter and his mother is very anxious to get in touch with him.

### DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM AUGUST 1, 1929, TO AND INCLUDING AUGUST 20, 1929

Local Lodge	Name	Amount
I. O.	J. Bowen	\$1,000.00
18	J. A. Robinson	475.00
68	Geo. Lewis	300.00
18	Joe Harris	1,000.00
130	H. Wetzel	825.00
3	Andrew Heilig	1,000.00
I. O.	P. J. Burke	1,000.00
3	F. M. Lattimer	650.00
26	E. A. C. Samperton	300.00
134	W. S. Bassett	1,000.00
3	H. L. McGuire	475.00
3	Richard J. Murray	650.00
134	Stephen Walsh	1,000.00
I. O.	E. C. Peterson	1,000.00
294	J. F. Orr	650.00
501	E. A. Skidgell	1,000.00
39	John Behymer	1,000.00
247	James Cameron	1,000.00
134	Neil Ross	1,000.00
I. O.	O. W. Karl	1,000.00
444	Fred Pray	237.50

\$16,562.50

Claims paid from Aug. 1 to and including Aug. 20, 1929

\$16,562.50

Claims previously paid

1,666,461.10

Total claims paid

\$1,683,023.60

### WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 470)

sary to insure a square deal in politics by electing labor candidates to local offices. Here again the auxiliary may serve. Women who have been enlightened and encouraged by experience in these groups, prove courageous campaigners, and can get out the woman vote as no man could, even if he had the time to make a house to house canvass.

Educational projects may be carried on by the auxiliary for the benefit of its own members. While the electrical workers' wives have not as yet attempted it, some day we may have an enjoyable summer school such as women's lodges of other crafts have sponsored, and local groups might be able to plan classes in conjunction with labor colleges in their home city.

Other constructive activities of auxiliaries have been discussed here from time to time, such as credit unions, union label education, and group insurance. But the main thing is to analyze the needs of your local membership and of labor in your city, and go ahead the best way you know how to fill the place that is open for you. Organizations of electrical workers' wives and women relatives have a glorious future ahead of them if they can keep going ahead as they are going now.

### VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold trimmed with a circle of tiny imitation pearls, and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Priced only \$5





## LOCAL PLAYS ROLES IN CITY'S METEORIC AND TRAGIC RISE

(Continued from page 459)

No. 349 were busy making repairs to the public utilities. The union plumbers volunteered to repair all water pump damage. During this crisis all locals voted to work as long as physically possible for straight time, until temporary service and shelter was provided. Hundreds of union men worked day and night getting the public utilities in service before turning to their own families and homes, all of which were damaged or totally destroyed and the families living in improvised shelter as best they could.

The writer cared for 30 refugees for 10 days in an apartment with one end blown in and half the roof gone. These consisted of children separated from parents, others with most of the family in hospitals.

The strange part of it was that casualties were not much larger; of course this was accomplished by safety first methods, viz, people got in sewers, behind stone walls, and in some cases the septic tanks saved many.

It was like magic to see the city recover and beat back, for in four months there remained hardly a trace of the damage, and work became slack again among the building crafts, and most of those who could, left for other parts of the country.

### Men Well Established

What a contrast from the dark days of 1921, when only 15 remained to hold aloft the union banner! Had it not been for this little handful of indomitable union men and their insistence on good wages and decent working conditions there would have been no such prosperity as they and their successors now enjoy.

The history of Local Union No. 349 from 1921 to the present time is an incentive to all union men to stand by organized labor through the trying times until the brighter days arrive. And the benefits have been more than confined to the electrical workers. They have been general. The higher wages have been disseminated through the business community to the advantage of every phase of the city's life.

A very large proportion of the members of Local Union No. 349 own their homes in Miami, thus furnishing the city with a stable population, anxious to assist their families under conditions which will make the children good citizens, develop physically, and intellectually into manhood and womanhood that will raise the standard of Americans to even greater heights than it has yet reached.

Unionism has been a boon to Miami. It is a blessing to any city. And where success has been achieved through such struggles as have been the case with the members of Local Union No. 349 of Miami, it stirs the mind and heartens it to believe in the coming of that good day when poverty shall be banished from the earth and none shall lack either food or shelter.

## WHY SOME VACUUM TUBES ARE SHORT LIVED

(Continued from page 484)

tube. However, much of the life of the tube still depends on the user. In the matter of correct grid bias, few users realize how the tube life may be cut in half or in a quarter by incorrect grid bias. The 171-A tube, for instance, may be ruined in a few minutes if used without the 40.5 volt grid bias at 180 volts of plate current. Also, the filament of any tube must be oper-

ated at the correct voltage. One can hardly blame tube manufacturers for being decidedly hard boiled in the matter of tube replacements, for today, conscientiously making every effort to produce good tubes, they have thrown the burden of proof decidedly on the user of the tubes, who is more apt to be the cause of short-lived tubes.

## Desk's Face May Affect Mistakes

How factory accidents, illness of employees, spoiled work and other industrial ills all too familiar to foremen and office managers may often be decreased by the simple expedient of turning desks or work benches to face the other way was disclosed by Mr. Lewis H. Carris of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, in a recent address in Jersey City, New Jersey. The secret of the reversed working place, he explained, is merely better light. Although modern America probably has the best-lighted offices and factories in the world, it is still true, Mr. Carris believes, that about half of the country's workers have too little light. This dim illumination not only causes eye strain but also rolls up staggering industrial costs for spoiled work, mistakes and accidental injuries. The direction in which the working place faces is important because the eye of a worker who faces a window or even the brighter side of the workroom naturally adjusts itself to this brighter light. Work on the desk or bench, more dimly illuminated, is then seen poorly. On the other hand, if the eye adjusts itself to the light on the workbench, every accidental glance toward the brighter light is temporarily blinding,

The arrangement of desks in an office or benches in a factory is too often planned, Mr. Carris asserted, exclusively for economy of space or for convenience in moving materials, neglecting the usually more important matter of light.

## Full of Vitamine

The humble snail, long famous in France as a table delicacy, promises to receive the approval of scientists as well as of French chefs. MM. G. Mouriquand and A. Leulier have reported to the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, investigations showing that fatty substances in the bodies of edible snails are potent sources of the necessary vitamine D. This vitamine has the power of curing rickets, the bone disease which makes children bow-legged. The vitamine is created, investigations have proved, by the action of the ultraviolet rays of sunlight on fat-like chemicals called sterols. Some of these chemicals exist in human skin, so that if a rickety baby is exposed to ultraviolet rays the necessary vitamine is formed inside the baby's skin and the disease is cured. Cod-liver oil is also a common source of this vitamine, the cod fish being supposed to get the vitamine by eating myriads of small plants which live near the surface of the sea and absorb the vitamine-creating ultraviolet rays. Now the two French investigators find plenty of this same vitamine in the bodies of the snails, which suggests that to eat plenty of snails might be much the same as to take a daily dose of cod-liver oil. Whether the snails accumulate the vitamine by exposing their own bodies to sunlight or by eating leaves and other plant parts which had been exposed to the rays and filled with the vitamine, is not known.

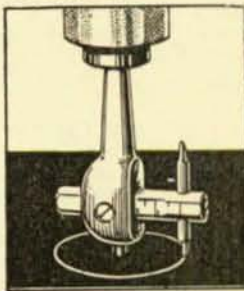
## Here's hoping all have a "Jiffy" time at Miami

When you get back on the job whether early or late remember—



"JIFFY" SOLDER DIPPER

"Jiffy" Solder Dipper solders 50 to 75 joints with one heat. Does not smoke the ceiling, spill or burn the insulation.



"JIFFY" JUNIOR CUTTER

"Jiffy" Junior Cutter—Cuts holes 1" to 3" in diameter in sheet metal, outlet boxes, bakelite, etc. Fits any standard brace. It may also be used with drill press. Special: Solder Dipper, \$1; Junior Cutter, \$2.75 Prepaid, if accompanied by this ad and remittance.



"JIFFY" ADJUSTABLE CUTTER

"Jiffy" Adjustable Cutter—Cuts holes in steel boxes, switchboard panels, any diameter from 1/4 inch to 6 inches. Easy to operate because the spring does all the work. Ratchet Handle furnished with hand-operated outfits. Weight, 3 1/2 lbs.

PAUL W. KOCH & COMPANY (Established 1915)  
Room 400, 19 S. Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed find

- ☐ Send me a Dipper @ \$1.00.  
☐ Send me a Junior Cutter @ \$2.75.  
☐ Send complete Jiffy bulletin.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

7-29 Money back if not satisfactory. "Originators of Jiffy line of labor savers"





# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JULY 11 TO AUGUST 10, 1929



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS						
L. O.	8809	9727	115	700117	700125	235	973646	973664	368	127337	127349	527	633791	633818	
1	803791	804280	116	547093	547198	236	661114	661118	369	426317	426382	528	747458	747548	
2	125183	125189	117	631311	631330	237	476422	476464	371	30279	30297	529	988012	988020	
3	566821	567000	119	989622	989630	238	313116	313146	372	633651	633666	532	129687	129750	
4	647058	647072	120	224504	224520	240	981863	981885	373	429085	429098	532	808851	808887	
5	732251	732350	122	575921	576000	241	606647	606680	374	874210	874214	533	963333	963338	
6	818601	818660	122	851601	851700	242	730345	730348	375	738387	738478	535	745218	745298	
7	456891	457030	124	744981	745100	243	993722	993742	377	386650	386768	536	969535	969550	
8	311608	311846	124	816351	816502	244	722495	722505	379	614653	614680	537	839029	839045	
9	172336	172435	125	454776	455250	(Triplicate receipts)				382	980037	980058	538	334125	334151
10	610471	610534	125	879351	879437	244	722506	722513	384	724403	724407	544	593585	593615	
12	500192	500239	127	981272	981290	245	791601	791737	385	727928	727930	545	640262	640321	
14	65038	65077	127	856851	856872	246	306340	306410	387	651809	651824	548	618507	618513	
15	695063	695087	129	314380	314390	247	94483	94497	390	980880	980918	549	289171	289250	
16	729274	729286	130	362731	362980	248	866531	866543	392	467412	467592	551	290875	290881	
20	795351	795449	131	645801	645841	250	990508	990531	393	853761	853790	555	987531	987580	
21	634925	634936	131	631795	631800	251	646809	646834	394	610824	610831	556	648843	648860	
22	458523	458648	133	315926	315943	252	262937	262975	395	612931	612955	560	356541	356579	
26	489686	489935	134	511501	512250	254	98617	98637	396	302025	302070	561	570096	570253	
26	477335	477405	134	510001	510600	256	436012	436050	397	298916	299014	564	740614	740622	
27	78680	78691	134	512251	512262	257	651234	651255	400	479540	479613	565	978531	978552	
28	499634	500000	134	563251	564000	258	688077	688090	401	202344	202374	567	319401	319450	
28	500001	500317	134	557251	558420	259	438433	438515	402	433247	433422	568	498406	498621	
30	594906	594940	134	561751	562137	260	970007	970010	403	602117	602126	569	258917	258945	
31	150269	150279	134	561751	562137	262	238491	238500	405	536389	536410	569	541085	541243	
32	596845	596856	134	559501	560130	262	792351	792381	406	598009	598032	570	506154	506175	
33	441511	441528	134	562501	563250	263	633416	633445	407	731818	731824	571	632609	632634	
34	419146	419230	134	844851	845160	264	698933	698939	408	531301	531470	572	603887	603904	
35	15749	15750	134	841851	842600	265	566756	566794	409	650367	650405	573	460408	460425	
35	483001	483100	134	558751	559500	267	679367	679371	410	606278	606284	574	348449	348486	
36	639890	639947	134	843351	844100	268	417382	417385	411	608412	608428	580	642556	642566	
37	315384	315430	135	859101	859120	269	428945	429000	413	813404	813479	581	442811	442880	
38	469471	470410	136	568037	568209	269	240001	240032	415	616965	617001	583	556450	556483	
39	577757	577926	137	215594	215598	270	694076	694079	416	737029	737055	584	748381	748704	
40	772711	772850	138	785619	785646	271	277189	277240	417	249275	249310	585	721116	721181	
40	877851	877930	139	787851	787886	275	517709	517733	418	352415	352468	586	608792	608834	
41	493158	493475	140	613335	613399	276	354199	354211	421	618861	618890	587	601030	601037	
42	628898	628910	141	154828	154841	279	969115	969118	424	615063	615070	588	281896	281978	
43	474043	474185	143	739134	739161	281	220103	220111	425	731595	731600	591	996969	996991	
44	973331	973339	143	776780	776852	284	604910	604989	426	861108	861112	593	35805	35806	
45	977523	977535	146	988621	988630	285	640960	640969	427	626193	626200	594	824050	824059	
46	551561	551760	150	646454	646495	286	639234	639240	427	652401	652422	595	753748	753972	
47	560936	560950	151	530283	530477	288	359731	359763	428	549042	549069	596	440310	440324	
48	537841	538100	152	576024	576050	291	527407	527461	429	590342	590418	598	686041	686053	
50	528976	529023	153	807669	807680	293	604588	604612	430	643198	643213	599	614968	614985	
51	630351	630394	154	841699	841708	294	723153	723160	431	989798	989810	601	546064	546119	
52	491372	492000	156	635446	635480	295	992245	992255	432	601811	601818	602	535685	535710	
52	779601	779797	157	649701	649702	296	976914	976928	435	869981	870000	603	51562	51585	
53	770694	770739	157	727796	727800	298	463741	463780	435	495001	495070	607	600707	600724	
54	617821	617826	159	394183	394227	300	966710	966711	437	732571	732800	610	726359	726360	
55	802102	802119	161	594444	594471	301	994144	994156	440	123441	123446	613	722714	722789	
56	387327	387365	163	376207	376313	302	997981	997996	442	613732	613744	614	732044	732049	
57	44754	44779	164	485251	485402	303	528171	528173	443	600441	600475	617	395717	395789	
58	586751	586394	164	486665	486750	305	640685	640714	444	528203	528234	619	412161	412170	
58	584901	585670	169	719074	719084	306	592492	592528	446	521089	521113	623	995940	996000	
58	588591	588750	173	637183	637198	307	976681	976688	449	616519	616530	625	481645	481670	
59	742481	742600	174	878244	878250	308	158301	158331	450	46170	46173	627	852387	852397	
60	775221	775320	175	607208	607245	309	520740	520992	453	672501	672511	629	160455	160497	
62	61341	61354	177	784880	785024	310	209360	209422	454	696301	696316	630	595143	595158	
64	427706	427830	178	397246	397257	311	576946	577007	457	739854	739893	631	583677	583698	
66	581761	582000	180	644730	644767	312	700852	700899	457	759737	759742	636	230456	230476	
66	853101	853160	181	385333	385475	313	590789	590810	458	874487	874500	642	29667	29732	
67	632400	632455	183	595862	595881	314	307035	307038	458	662601	662619	646	820478	820481	
68	582133	582142	184	444087	444112	315	291146	291156	461	255430	255469	648	730928	731062	
69	532574	532586	185	643957	644000	317	223810	223837	464	652720	652751	649	448826	448855	
70	969778	969794	185	853851	853977	318	620278	620324	465	771421	771494	651	711159	711162	
72	110934	110939	187	647959	648002	319	690787	690797	466	316966	317016	653	642331	642405	
73	802909	802998	190	998955	998987	321	644031	644042	468	296210	296214	654	599083	599091	
75	647609	647612	191	659316	659346	322	854601	854605	470	692949	692960	656	609816	609839	
76	417491	417550	192	287692	287717	323	601351	601399	471	662317	662336	660	236114	236198	
77	540386	540611	193	660856	660887	325	609064	609107	472	611916	611938	661	649173	649194	
79	486995	487087	194	419704	419803	326	599687	599693	474	721176	721285	664	614317	614376	
80	232373	232441	195	765544	765635	328	590138	590150	477	503456	503486	665	342438	342490	
81	717451	717523	196	254832	254914	328	621651	621676	480	612231	612242	666	490608	490678	
84	488110	488409	197	583534	583540	329	646261	646296	482	615420	615427	668	499377	499393	
86	779040	779172	200	243641	243730	330	176503	176515	483	580545	580680	669	921425	921456	
87	32010	32019	201	723804	723814	333	568872	568950	488	239189	239250	670	175666	175677	
88	720375	720400	203	630468	630473	338	731090	731020	488	718851	718900	677	70212		



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
716	556501	556830	873	363933	363977	1037	371901	372000	1-804278.
717	383036	383104	875	36295	363000	1042	364499	364500	2-566963, 983.
719	441167	441191	885	984875	984900	1047	429925	429957	7-311646.
722	978094	978108	885	671001	671021	1054	433050	733060	8-172341.
723	532111	532174	886	259041	259059	1057	482255	482273	38-469679, 899.
725	817593	817619	890	706295	706306	1086	349878	349915	47-650747.
728	949245	949254	892	964463	964491	1087	681161	681168	48-537842, 908.
731	459891	459908	900	597524	597534	1091	350526	350562	51-630353.
732	431571	431625	902	543183	543224	1095	599351	599365	52-779793.
734	719808	720041	907	38884	38888	1097	700846	700849	59-742516.
735	735291	735300	912	574075	574130	1099	593917	593940	64-427707-708, 760.
735	670701	670704	914	72368	72410	1101	341386	341395	112-696676.
743	721902	721995	915	971214	971229	1108	645565	645576	116-547197.
757	635762	635794	918	593091	593110	1118	975846	975868	122-575940.
760	603128	603169	919	59230	59236	1131	994331	994338	151-530309, 320.
762	589627	589639	922	613640	613660	1135	613964	613982	175-607211.
763	659928	659939	929	607690	607695	1141	643536	643567	177-784891, 959.
770	609509	609551	931	862453	862458	1144	533801	533808	184-444102.
771	330492	330495	937	293661	293738	1147	641741	641794	191-659346.
773	474913	474958	948	395001	395087	1154	322852	322877	201-723811-812.
774	939695	939723	953	133916	133934	1156	611697	611808	237-476427, 443.
784	128945	128985	956	632697	632708				245-791615, 646, 658-660.
794	422886	422933	958	845511	845516				246-306365.
798	824512	824522	963	38437	38452				259-438473.
802	870732	870739	968	869458	869466				265-566756, 761, 766, 787.
809	644339	644355	970	702858	702865				291-527409.
811	967943	967945	971	442094	442098				309-520842.
818	694617	694622	972	875485	875491				323-601367.
819	690246	690257	978	325736	325759				340-815671.
820	591311	591329	987	976263	976275				347-573339, 345, 372, 405.
835	840975	840981	991	684766	684783				349-494631, 706.
838	605235	605275	992	964463	964478				354-637651.
840	245089	245109	995	639565	639588				379-614656.
849	15289	15297	996	60879	60889				413-813416, 425, 453.
850	745877	745881	1002	660201	660243				415-616901, 927, 946, 997.
854	370776	370818	1002	197199	197250				416-773045.
855	642055	642081	1012	879716	879720				435-495045.
857	240543	240555	1024	571757	571819				474-721211-216.
862	619555	619576	1025	972974	972981				482-615422.
863	636159	636182	1029	46792	46800				509-596541.
864	310273	310321	1029	789351	789356				
868	708121	708123	1031	591156	591161				
869	546424	546434	1032	767625	767647				
870	793866	793911	1036	445654	445672				

### PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING, RECEIVED

43-474029-030.  
76-417309, 389.  
105-247521-530 (Tripli-  
cate receipt).  
242-730341.  
305-640662.  
466-316850.  
631-583635-648.  
689-634681-690.  
704-39480.  
850-745870, 874-875.  
1144-533790.

### BLANK

648-730950.

### PREVIOUSLY LISTED VOID—NOT VOID

245-396291.  
654-599043.

## BIENNIAL GAUGES SHUTTLING ECONOMIC CHANGES

(Continued from page 452)

ance of labor's traditional doctrine of high wages, in order to generate needed purchasing power. Real wages have increased. But—what is more significant—the processes are being builded that will enable the economic system to increase wages and shorten hours still more.

Competition of basic industries for the consumer's dollar has led to a race for the elimination of waste, and this new competition in technical achievements has doubtless been a factor in bringing about mergers, super-trusts, and world corporate enterprise. The tendency to concentrate capital into greater pools, to operate on large-scale, is apparent.

These industrial changes are, of course, "Made in America." But they are swiftly extending over the world. There is every indication that the world is subservient to the American conception. Nations, unable to follow the new industrial technique, those who appear to despise Yankeeism, copy it. It must be admitted that America is conquering the world not only with its dollars but with its ideas.

The era of the new technology was entered in, at first, not without resistance. The old values of life were being undercut, new values were slow in showing themselves. In the two years since the Detroit convention, the atmosphere has cleared. Traditional American optimism has reasserted itself. The attitude now is, "America has discovered a key to a better life for all human beings. It is building a new type of civilization that challenges the rest of the world."

Labor, at first unaware, then daunted by the shuttling economic changes, now is rapidly adjusting itself to the new order. It, too, is self-confident. It is aware that it can make lasting contributions to the new set-up.

It must be remembered, in the final accounting, that millions have been jobless by the wide-spread use of machinery. Many jobs have become obsolete. Little has been done by organized society to alleviate

this job famine. Only organized labor has been active. There is promise for good in the fact that, through the efforts of labor, a census of the unemployed is to be taken at the time of the regular census in 1930. But that is a long time to wait—if one is jobless

and hungry. Many millions will suffer alone within that period. Machine technique is not an unmitigated blessing.

Adversity should be the seed of greater and mightier efforts to conquer.

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